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LEGAL TENDER BY STATES

Maj. W. A. Guthrie Suggests Some Constitutional Inquiries—And Shows the Way

WHAT A STATE CAN DO

As a Constitutional Right—Under the United States Constitution—May Make Gold and Silver Coin of the United States, Including "Trade Dollars," as Well as Foreign Coin, Legal Tender—Administrations of Jackson and Tyler Contrasted With That of Grover Cleveland.

1. "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin."—U. S. Constitution, Sec. VIII, sub. sec. 5, Article I.

2. "No State shall . . . . . coin money."—U. S. Constitution Sec. 10, Article I.

3. "No State shall . . . . . make any thing BUT GOLD AND SILVER COIN a tender in payment of debts."—U. S. Constitution, Sec. X, sub. sec. I Article I.

The first and second citations above, from the Constitution of the United States, plainly mean that it belongs to Congress, and to Congress alone, to coin money, and to regulate the value of all American coins as well as to regulate the value of all foreign coins which circulate within the United States.

It is equally plain from the third citation above, from the Constitution of the United States, that the States are prohibited and restricted in making legal tender laws, to the making of nothing else "but gold and silver coin," a legal tender in the payment of debts. This last citation above, by plain and necessary implication means only one thing, and that is: that any State may, if it chooses, by its local State legislation, make gold and silver coin a legal tender in the payment of debts. Now what kind of coin is meant? Is it United States coin, or is it foreign coin, or is it both? Whatever contention might arise as to foreign coin circulating in the United States, and as to which the goldbugs have repealed the former laws, and Congress has passed no law now in force regulating its value for debt paying purposes; (but has "regulated its value" as "Money of Account" in collecting *ad valorem* tariff taxes on imported goods), is there any man who could reasonably doubt that United States coin, (both gold and silver), is clearly embraced in the above cited Constitutional provisions? And to my own mind it is also clear that the gold and silver coin of foreign countries is also embraced in the above Constitutional provision, subject however, to the other provision that Congress may "regulate" its value.

The silver coin of the United States which is commonly called the "Standard Dollar," is made a legal tender in the payment of debts by act of Congress; but what is stamped and known as the "Trade Dollar" is not a legal tender in the payment of debts, either by national or State legislation, and hence the "Trade Dollar" has become an article of merchandise and no longer money, or a legal tender coin, in the payment of debts. The "Trade Dollar" is a United States coin, issued by authority of the United States government, with the government's stamp on it, calling it a "Dollar," and has stamped upon it "420 grains 900 fine," and thus answers every requirement of the United States Constitution conferring on Congress the power to "coin money."

My own opinion is: that it is just as competent for a State to make the gold and silver coin of the United States, and foreign coins too, at their regulation value given them by Congress, a legal tender in the payment of debts within the State, as it is for the United States government to pass a legal tender law applying to all the States. This is one of the reserved rights of a State in the above Constitutional restriction, for otherwise the above last cited provision in the Constitution of the United States would have to read "No State shall make ANYTHING a tender in the payment of debts," and thereby strike from the Constitution the exceptional, and pivotal operative words which qualify the whole provision, to-wit: "BUT GOLD AND SILVER COIN."

Every intelligent reader knows that all silver coin of the United States, (both "Trade Dollars" and "Standard Dollars), are 900 parts fine in quality, that is, in every one thousand parts of metal to be coined, 900 parts are pure silver, and the other one hundred parts are alloy. And this provision applies as well to the alloy in gold coin. I quote from the Mint law:

"That the standard for both gold and silver coin of the United States shall hereafter be such, that of one thousand parts by weight, 900 shall be of pure metal, and 100 of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coin shall be of copper; and the alloy of the gold coin shall be of copper and silver, provided that the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy."

So, the quality of the metal in the "Trade Dollar" is precisely the same as that in the "Standard Dollar." But how about the relative weight of the two coins? The answer is, the "Trade Dollar" is the heavier coin, and contains by weight seven and one-half grains more of standard metal than the "Standard Dollar" contains; the "Trade Dollar" weighing 420 grains while the "Standard Dollar" weighs only 412½ grains. The "Trade Dollar" therefore contains seven and one-half grains more metal than does the "Standard" Silver Dollar, and both are of the same quality. Both of these coins were issued by the United States, and each is plainly stamped "Dollar." And yet, by vile and fraudulent legislation of Congress the lighter "Standard" Dollar is a legal tender for its face value, and used every day in business transactions in the payment of debts, dollar for dollar; but the legal tender property being taken out of the heavier "Trade Dollar," in which there is more metal than there is in the "Standard Dollar," the "Trade Dollar" on that account, has become an article of merchandise only, and may be bought for about fifty cents on the Dollar. I have some of these "Trade Dollars" myself, which I bought from a bank not long ago for fifty cents each. Here then, is a plain object lesson which it seems to me the most stupid mind might understand, and see that as to money metals, the law can elevate or depress prices and values. My point is, that the time has come, if ever, for the States, each acting for itself, to exercise the above Constitutional reserved power of making all silver coin of the United States, (including "Trade Dollars") a legal tender in the payment of debts. Let North Carolina, one of the old original thirteen States, take the initiative on this subject, and I would be glad to see the People's Party put a plank in its State platform upon this subject. If no other State will follow us, let us draw to the money circulation of our State the "Trade Dollars" now held in our own and other States, and at least put that much more United States silver money already coined, in circulation, and give them a legal tender debt paying quality in North Carolina.

The statistics of the United States Mint show that the total number of "Trade Dollars" coined was ($35,965,924) thirty-five millions, nine hundred and sixty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, of which there were redeemed under the act of March 3d, 1887, $7,689,036. There have been deposited and purchased as bullion at the Mints $944,757, making the total number of Trade Dollars redeemed and purchased as bullion $8,633,793, leaving STILL OUTSTANDING ($27,332,131) twenty-seven millions, three hundred and thirty-two thousand, one hundred and thirty-one Trade Dollars.

In the good old days, more than fifty years ago, when John Tyler was President of the United States, and before the days of Grover Cleveland, the Congress of the United States passed an act which President Tyler approved, regulating the currency of foreign gold and silver coin in the United States. This was in the days when the United States was in truth and in fact, an independent nation, and before the latter days when our so-called statesmen were wont to speak of "international ratio," "international agreement," and all that kind of international nonsense, and international treachery to subvert the liberties of the American people. I quote below the act in full, and it is interesting to note that by it foreign gold was made receivable by "WEIGHT," and foreign silver coin of Mexico, Peru, Bolivia and Spain were receivable by "TALE," that is, by number or count, at their face value as "Dollars," or "One hundred cents."

"An Act Regulating the Currency of Foreign Gold and Silver Coins in the United States.

"That from and after the passage of this act, the following gold coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable by weight, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say the gold coins of Great Britain, of not less than nine hundred and fifteen and a half thousandths in fineness at ninety-four cents and six-tenths of a cent per pennyweight; and the gold coins of France, of not less than eight hundred and ninety-nine thousandths in fineness, at ninety-two cents and nine-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, the following silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say: the Spanish pillar dollars, and the dollars of Mexico, Peru and Bolivia of not less than eight hundred and ninety-seven thousandths in fineness, and four hundred and fifteen grains in weight, at one hundred cents each; and the five franc pieces of France, of not less than nine hundred thousandths in fineness, and three hundred and eighty-four grains in weight, at ninety-three cents each.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the coins made current by this act, to be had at the Mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

Approved March 3, 1843."

It will be remembered that President Tyler while a United States Senator, and before he became President, firmly supported the administration of General Andrew Jackson, and voted against re-chartering the United States Bank. And when Mr. Tyler became President, he, (unlike Grover Cleveland of our day), refused to become the slave of concentrated wealth which then, as now, clamored for national banks, and control of the peoples' currency. History tells us that President William Henry Harrison, (not our Ben of "Force Bill" notoriety, but Ben's grandfather, the old hero of "Tippecanoe,") whom our whig ancestors loved to honor), soon after his inauguration, when the times were financially out of joint, issued a proclamation, convening Congress for an extra session on the 31st of May, 1841, to consider "sundry weighty and important matters, chiefly growing out of the state of revenue and finance of the country." But President William Henry Harrison did not live to submit his remedial plans—dying after a brief illness on the 4th day of April, 1841, exactly one month after coming into office, and President Tyler being then the Vice-President, succeeded him. Congress met in extra session on May 31st, 1841, and continued in session until the 13th of September. On July 27th, a bill for the establishment of the "Fiscal Bank of the United States," passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 23, and was concurred in by the House of Representatives on the 6th of August by a vote of 128 to 91. President Tyler, however, vetoed the bill, and it was lost for want of a Constitutional majority. But the friends of a national bank were not to be deterred from their purpose by a single repulse; another bill, (about the same in substance), was immediately hurried through both Houses, under the title of "The Fiscal Corporation of the United States," and this also shared the fate of its predecessor, and failed to become a law on account of President Tyler's veto."

So, it occurred that the friends of a national bank system of finance, failed in 1841 to carry out their scheme of financial relief, which if adopted, would no doubt have produced about the same "relief" which we now enjoy in our day under the "relief" of the hundreds, and even thousands of national banks scattered over the United States, and controlling and manipulating our currency. I believe we have to-day something over three thousand national banks left, and in operation since the "Banker's panic" of 1893. How did the people during President Tyler's administration get financial relief? History tells us that when the scheme of the bankers failed, by reason of President Tyler's veto, then Congress did the wise and patriotic thing in passing the above cited act in relation to making legal tenders of foreign gold and silver coins, and allowing them to circulate in the United States as debt paying money, And as before stated, President Tyler approved this act of Congress on March 3rd, 1843, and it was the law, and the people were happy and prosperous under it for years and years thereafter. To-day, Congress refuses to pass a free coinage law, and will not only, not allow foreign silver coin to become legal tender in the payment of debts; but Congress will not even allow silver "Trade Dollars" which were coined and issued by our own government to become legal tender in the payment of debts. And yet, we hear ignorant goldbugs, who ought to know better, prate about "government credit" back of every coin; that every dollar should be as good as every other dollar" "honest money," and such like expressions. Is it not time for the States to wake up and begin to exercise their Constitutional reserved rights of making all gold and silver coins of the United States (including "Trade Dollars") and foreign gold and silver coins too, legal tender in the payment of all debts within the State, both public and private? Would that we had one term, or one month, or even one week or a day of a manlike Andrew Jackson or John Tyler in the White House at Washington. When John Tyler stood up for the people against the money power in his day, he incurred the everlasting hatred of the money power, just as patriots who stand by the people are now doing in our times.

The Historian tells us that: "So gross and bitter were the assaults made upon Tyler that he felt called upon to defend himself from their violence; and after declaring his determination to do his duty, regardless of party ties, he said: "I appeal from the vituperation of the present day to the pen of impartial History, in confidence that neither my motives nor my acts will bear the interpretation which, from sinister motives, has been placed upon them." The distressed condition of the country in which we live to-day, under the system of national banks established by the Republican party, and now being fostered and perpetuated by the Republican-Democratic party, guided by the joint leadership of Grover Sherman and John Cleveland, is a most splendid historical vindication of the patriotism, the wisdom, and the foresight of John Tyler and Andrew Jackson.

Section 25 of chapter 349 of the Statutes at large of the 53rd Congress, 2nd session, page 552 reads as follows: "That the value of foreign coins as expressed in the Money of Account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coin in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, &c. &c.

The Mexican silver dollar as estimated by the Director of the United States Mint contains (377.17) three hundred and seventy-seven and seventeen hundredths grains of pure silver and (419 08) four hundred and nineteen and eight hundredths grains of standard silver, which is more of both pure silver, and more of standard silver than our legal tender "Standard Dollar" contains. Then why should not the Mexican silver dollar circulate among our people as legal tender, debt paying money, as it did in my boyhood days? The Japanese Silver "Yen" contains (374.40) three hundred and seventy-four and forty hundredths of pure silver and (416) four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver, and therefore, the Japanese "Yen" contains more silver than our own "Standard Dollar," which has in it only (412½) four hundred and twelve and one-half grains of standard silver. Is there any good reason why the Japanese "Yen" should not circulate among our people as money? We have driven out of the United States the Mexican silver dollars, and sent them back home to Mexico and thereby given Mexico an immense "boom" and to ourselves corresponding depression in business. And Congress refuses to admit the Japanese "Yen" to our money circulation. We give to foreign silver using countries the advantages of the difference in exchanges in our trade relations, and then go to work to impoverish the masses of our own people to enrich the favored classes by building up by protective tariff legislation a "Tariff Wall" against foreign importation of manufactured goods. Is this wise legislation? Or is it OTHERWISE? It makes us as a Nation suffer at both ends of the line—both going and coming, in our dealings with foreign nations.

People's party men, and patriots of all parties, let us come together in this campaign and so far as we are able, both by State and national legislation, let us right these grievous wrongs.

WM. A. GUTHRIE

TWO PRETTY PICTURES.

Confusion and Collision In the Two Old Parties---The Wondrous Spectacles They Present To The People in Their Conventions And Committee Meetings.

LOOK ON THIS THEN LOOK ON THAT.

At the Republican district convention, held last week at Maxton for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, there were most disgraceful scenes and any number of fights.

The Charlotte Observer gives the following in its account of the proceedings.

Amidst the yells a tall, lean, lank, hungry looking fellow with scanty beard and dishevelled hair, wearing a cut-a-way coat, shirt and no collar, large feet and small pants, stepped forth. His voice was like a trumpet. His long arm waved to and fro, up and down, and the house began to roar with laughter. Then came upon the stand a character well known to Charlotte. His name is Rich Lily—a long-legged, long-armed, thin, spare-built, coal black negro, about 25 years old. Rich Lilly had had his share of mountain dew, and was nimble and quick.

The hall roared, but a cry came: "I will give any man $5 that will take that d—d country scoundrel (Covington) off the stage." It is alleged that young D. B. Sutton, of Wilmington, was the gentleman who made the offer. No sooner was the sentence out than did a big black, heavy-set colored fellow with a Van Dyke beard step forward to leg Covington, but lo! Was Rich Lily asleep? Just as the big, burly fellow stepped to the stage Rich Lily planted a fist in his face, and spread him upon the seat. At this point Rich Lily came back and asked the reporter: Didn't I act like a delegate?" and the reporter told him "yes." The crowd howled and Covington continued to shout. He said: "You may yell, but I'm going to speak, d—n you!" and so he did—Rich Lily was still with him.

* * *

Dan Morrison then rushed, hands-on-hips, to big Bill Sutton, of Bladen, and jerked Sutton's collar off. Then the fight was general. Dr. Norment had started upon the stage and some friend or enemy had given him a shove, and landed him across a bench. His friends carried him out of the mob.

Rich Lily was not at ease during this time. He had already reported three knock downs and a bloody nose. After each bout he made a trip around to the reporter with his interrogatory: "Didn't I do him right?" and the reporter invariably expressed his highest approbation of Rich and his delegate-like actions. But about this time things began to look pretty bloody. The writer looked first in the ante-room which was open at his right and then at the fight. Only two ways to escape were left. Either out the two-story window to the ground or leap over the crowd around the rim of the stage. The latter was the hardest but the safest way. He was weighing the two ways when he looked around and saw a great big delegate reach down to his shoe mouth and draw out a razor and throw it open. No longer was the question of escape debatable. At one jump the crowd was over-ridden and the reporter gone. As he swung in the air his eyes fell back and saw several pistols slowly moving around in the crowd. Sheriff Smith had planted a man a blow by this time, and yells of "Take 'em out" were heard.

We are indebted also to the Charlotte Observer for an account of the proceedings of the meeting of the State Democratic executive committee. There does not appear to be any "knocking" and "dragging" in the programme, but there was as much confusion, which resulted in nothing. The account is as follows:

"The Democratic State executive committee met in Raleigh on the night of Thursday, the 9th of April. On the afternoon of that day there was held in the office of Mr. Smith a preliminary caucus of the free silver members of the committee. This caucus was originated by the extremists and nearly all of the conservative silver men were drawn into it. A proxy was secured for ex-Judge MacRae and it is reported that he presided over the caucus. It adopted resolutions which were substantially those of the State silver convention of September 25th, 1895, and which by suggestion rather than definite expression favored the formation of a silver party. It was agreed to have two State conventions—one on the 20th of May to elect delegates to Chicago and to reorganize and take charge of the State committee with a view to possible fusion with the Populists later. A third proposition was to put through the committee, that night, A RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR A SUB COMMITTEE OF THREE TO MAKE TERMS WITH BUTLER. At this juncture the conservatives present came to the rescue. Great confusion arose and the meeting finally adjourned without having come to a vote on this resolution.

In the committee meeting that night the proposition for two conventions was defeated. The proposition for a special committee to confer with Butler was not introduced. Mr. Smith's silver resolutions were introduced by R. R. Cotton and Mr. Sol. C. Weill proposed as an amendment a pledge to support the nominees of the Democracy, national, State and local. This was very embarrassing. Mr. Smith offered a substitute reaffirming the resolutions of the committee on the 20th of May last. Mr. Weill offered an amendment to this calling upon silver men to support the Democratic ticket, national, State and local. This did not help the situation of the extremists. The vote must be taken on the amendment first. Mr. Frank D. Winston called for the yeas and nays and Col. Paul B. Means announced that he would publish over his own signature the names of those who voted against the amendment. To vote against it was to put one's self out the Democratic party; to vote for it was to violate the caucus agreement of the afternoon and interfere with fusion with Butler. Capt. R. B. Davis and E. J. Hale, realizing the situation, said: "We are whipped; let us get out of this trouble now the best way." Chairman Pou was appealed to for advice and said that everything before the meeting could be withdrawn by unanimous consent. This was given and the resolutions, substitute and amendments were all withdrawn. Thus the conservative silver men again saved the day. There is no pretense that the sound money men could have done so alone, as they were outnumbered about two to one."

Now, can any intelligent man believe that either of these organizations know what they are trying to do? Are they worthy of the support of any man who has home, country and principle at heart? Read about them, and then answer the questions for yourself.

CRAVEN COUNTY POPS.

They Stand Squarely For Principle and Endorse The Action of The Committee.

THURMAN, N. C., May 5.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the People's Party was held at New Berne Saturday, May 2nd, for the purpose of consulting and agreeing on some plan of action for the coming campaign. A full representation of the committee being present, the sentiment of the county, was well established.

On motion the President appointed a committee to draft resolutions &c. The committee presented the following to the committee—which was unanimously adopted:

The executive committee of the People's Party of Craven county in conference assembled in the city of New Berne adopted the following resolutions and ordered the same to be sent to THE CAUCASIAN at Raleigh for publication:

RESOLVED 1ST, THAT WE FULLY ENDORSE the action of the State executive committee of the People's Party in reference to co-operation with the Republican party on spoils of office at a sacrifice of principle—that principle (or one of them) being FINANCIAL REFORM as adopted and signed by Hon. Henry M. Teller and fifteen other Republican Senators, including Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, relating to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

2ND, That we endorse the action of our Senator, Hon. Marion Butler, in every act of his as a member of our party whether in or out of office.

3RD, That we commit ourselves to the decision of the voters of the county and State for the advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 regardless of international interference.

Signed H. H. PERRY, Chm'n
CHAS. SUTTON } Com
J. B. PARSONS }
W. H. SMITH, Chairman.

G. L. HARDISON, Sec'y.

BUNCOMBE POPULISTS.

No Voting For Republican Candidates—Butler's Course Approved.

In pursuance to a call made by J. N. Morgan, chairman of the Populist Party committee, and T. B. Long, secretary, the Populists met and on motion of T. J. Candler the following resolutions were introduced and passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, There has been an honest effort made on the part of the Populist Party executive committee of this State to co-operate with the Republican party, on terms alike honorable to both, and

WHEREAS, The Republican party demanded of the Populists, co-operation solely upon the spoils idea alone, and

WHEREAS, The Republican party demanded the Governor, United States Senator, and that they be allowed to support their goldbug electors for President, therefore

RESOLVED 1ST, That the Populists of Buncombe county hereby approve of Senator Butler's plan of co-operation and also of his refusal to co-operate upon Republican terms, and that the Populists of Buncombe county pledge Senator Butler and the Populists of the State their hearty support in their efforts to secure the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

RESOLVED 2ND, That we decline to send any delegate to the Republican convention to be held at Raleigh May 14; and denounce as untrue those persons who are willing to sell out to the Republican party.

After several speeches were made, chairman J. N. Morgan being defeated in his plan to send delegates to Raleigh May 14, and to declare the meeting adjourned, on motion of T. J. Candler Col. W. L. Henry was called to the chair, and then, the meeting finished up its work. The Populists were a unit in favor of standing by the Populist Party and pledged themselves not to vote for any candidate for office who supported the "goldbug parties" and in favor of co-operation with all silver Republicans and silver Democrats on a free silver platform in favor of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Then on motion of Mr. Durham the temporary chairman, W. L. Henry, and secretary T. J. Candler were authorized to call a meeting of the Populists at as early a day as practicable.

A unity of work—a knowing of facts will win the people's fight. Let us all know together and work together. Send us a club under our special offer.

B. F. KEITH'S PLAIN WORDS

Democrats May Now Endorse Silver In Order to Help the Goldbugs Win.

WERE GIVEN A "CHANCE"

To Right a Wrong And Refused To Do It—It Devolves Upon the Good People of North Carolina To Meet the People's Party on Common Ground—That Party Has Shown It Stands For Principle.

Can we expect free coinage of silver from and through either of the old parties? I answer no, notwithstanding the silver organs of those parties say that we can; but past political experience, as well as the application of a little common sense, says No!

First, no party has ever won a great victory when it was divided. A divided house shall not stand, so says the higher law. Both parties have been in power, controlling nearly every office from constable to President. I know the Democratic party has promised for twenty years, if given control, they would restore silver, and had they chosen to have given us free coinage, with the South and West clamoring for it, we would have it.

But the fact that they had a chance to give it to us after the party was pledged to it, and failing to do so, is good evidence that they do not intend to do it. And should the free coinage element control the national Democratic convention, it will be the most unfortunate thing for the cause of silver that could happen. If they control it, it will mean defeat for the silver Democrats unless they should nominate men who would be agreeable to the silver organizations of the country and the Populist Party that are to meet in convention after the Democratic convention meets.

This will hardly be done, as the goldbugs will be too strong to allow anything that will point to the coming together of the silver men, as that element will defeat it as it did in Kentucky.

With Cleveland saying that it would be best for the Democratic party to be defeated if they declared for free coinage of silver, and should they declare for it with his (Cleveland's) patronage in active opposition, it means defeat.

Let him and his crowd adopt the gold standard, so when they are defeated by the policy he has pursued, they will see their folly. Should they adopt a free coinage platform, then, when they are defeated the very element in the party that defeated it will say I told you that the people did not want free coinage.

They will probably let the silver men control the convention in order to keep them from uniting with the silver organizations and the Populists at St. Louis, July 22d, (which would mean a victory for silver) thereby breaking the forces of the silver men.

But the people who have had their eyes opened by sad experience and see the true state of affairs, will no longer tie to either of the old parties. For twenty-two years they have been in and out, fighting each other for party ascendency dictated to by the office-seeker, while the interests of the people have been forgotten until half of our property has been confiscated and ruin and want stare us in the face.

The Republicans first demonetized silver and while the majority of those in the South and West in the Democratic party are honest, and are for the restoration of the money of the people, yet the national party is divided and we can expect no hope or relief from any party that is warring against itself; and our only hope is in adopting an honest platform for the interests of the American people which will bring together true silver men from all parties at St. Louis.

It is true that two great political parties in a republic is all that can exist any length of time, and while the principles of Democracy can never die in a true republican form of government, yet owing to the usurpation of Cleveland and his cohorts to divert the will of the people in the interest of a plutocracy, the people will leave the party he has wrecked and the one they so much loved, and look to another source, carrying with them the principles of a Jeffersonian Democracy and Lincoln Republicanism embodied in a new name as their anchor.

The national party, or the national People's Party, will be for the interest of the people, while arrayed on the other side will be the party upholding a plutocracy of trust companies, under the name of the Republican party (Cleveland and Sherman as its supporters), and the decisive battle will be fought in 1896 and the destiny of our government be settled.

The issue is, shall the people control this government, or, shall the moneyed aristocracy rule and ruin? Since the Populists of this State, on the 17th of April, have shown to the people that they mean what they say, and rejected the temptation of spoils, and stand upon the high plane of principle, the good people of North Carolina are rejoiced. And now it devolves upon us to meet them upon the same plane of principle and save our State from the rule and ruin of the reconstructionists. Let our past party affiliations be what they may, yet it behooves us as wise men to take the situation as we find it and make the best of it.

The goldbugs will tell you that they had rather be defeated than to co-operate with the Populists. That is true. They are opposed to anything that will bring together the silver men of the State and nation, for they well know that will mean a victory for relief. Yet, when we see the Democratic party wrecked and defeated in order to keep the goldbugs, partybugs and turnbugs from finally ruining us, we who think alike, must get together and save our State from goldbug rule and ruin. This will mean the best element of North Carolina ruling her, and certainly no man who has the proper love for his people and State can object.

B. F. KEITH,
in New Era.

SURPRISED AT THE REPUBLICANS.

The People's Party Not Ready To Go Into Either One of The Old Parties, and Will Not Support a Goldbug or Anyone Who Will.

For The Caucasian.]

FAISONS, N. C, May 9.—We are surprised to see that the Republicans have refused to co-operate except upon the spoils system. The People's Party State committee certainly offered them a very fair, and more than fair proposition. The committee went further in its efforts to get co-operation than the People's Party in this section would have gone if it had been consulted. When our State committee offered to accept the position already adopted by Senator Pritchard and the western Republican Senators in Congress on the money question and the tariff, it certainly was going a long way to secure co-operation. How could the Republicans refuse this? On the other hand, the Republican proposition, as we understand it, was to throw aside all principle and to go in simply for a division of offices. If our State committee had agreed to do this the People's Party down here would not have supported it.

I notice that the Republicans are now saying that Senator Butler cannot deliver the People's Party voters to the Democratic party. We don't believe that he wants to do any such thing. We admire him very much, but we could not follow him in that if he was to advise it. Neither could he or the State committee deliver us to the Republican party if they were to advise it. We left the Democratic party because it tried to force us to do the very same thing that the Republicans are now inviting us to do, and offering us offices as a consideration. We would not support Grover Cleveland, because he was a goldbug. Neither would we support Governor Carr or the State ticket in 1892 because they insisted on voting for goldbug Cleveland. We were consistent then and we will be consistent now. We will not support a goldbug, nor will we support or vote for any man who will vote for a goldbug.

We are sorry that we cannot co-operate again with the Republicans as we did last year, but we certainly cannot and will not do for the Republicans what we left the Democratic party to keep from doing. It seems to us that the Republicans took their choice between co-operation and a goldbug pie-counter, and that their love for the pie-counter was the strongest. If we cannot co-operate on principle, let us go it alone, and fight both of the old party machines. Yours truly,

A PEOPLE'S PARTY MAN.

"THE PEOPLE'S PARTY WILL CARRY TEXAS."

This is What Ex-Attorney-General Walton of Texas Says in Washington.

Washington Post.]

"My belief is that the Populists will carry Texas this year, whether the Democrats split, as appears possible, or stick together," said Maj. W. M. Walton, of Austin, at the Metropolitan.

Maj. Walton is one of the notable men of the Lone Star State. For years he has been regarded as the peer of any lawyer in its limits. He has been Attorney-General, and until three or four years ago, was one of the shining lights of the Democratic Party. In his latter days, however, he has gone over to the Populists, who welcomed him to their ranks with enthusiasm.

"If we can only get a fair count in Texas, said he, "we will carry the State. The people are tired of Cleveland and Carlisle, and can't be persuaded into voting the Democratic ticket any longer. They see not a particle of difference between the financial and economic policy of this administration and Harrison's. The present tariff is as indefensible as the one that bore McKinley's name John Sherman is no more imbued with the single gold standard idea than John G. Carlisle. Who shouldn't they belong to the same party? "I do not covet office myself. There isn't a place on the ticket that my Populists friends have not besought me to take, but while I shall speak for the cause and do all in my power to help it in the coming campaign, which promised to be the hottest ever waged in the State, I shall not allow my name to be voted for. I shall also resolutely oppose fusion with the Republicans, unless, perhaps, for miner offices. There are enough straight Populist votes to win, and we are gaining every day. * * * With an honest count (which we mean to have) we cannot only elect our State ticket, but a majority of Congressmen. Col. Jerome Kearby, of Dallas, will be the Populist nominee for Governor."

A Lie Out of The Whole Cloth.

Southern Mercury, Tex.]

Populist papers, east and south, should beware of fake Associate Press dispatches from the south. One was recently sent out from Austin, Texas, to the effect that the Populists of Texas and Republicans had arranged to fuse. Whenever a dispatch asserts that the People's Party of Texas is to fuse with any party on earth it can be set down as a lie out of the whole cloth.

Judge Dillard Dead.

GREENSBORO, May 6.—Judge Jno. H. Dillard, died here this afternoon at 4 o'clock after an illness of only a few days. He was on the streets Saturday morning, but went home to bed at 11 o'clock. His death was caused by blood poisoning, which began many years ago, and it was this trouble that caused him to resign as associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Please don't wait. We tell you the goldbugs have begun to scatter money for sinister purposes. THE CAUCASIAN will talk about these things. Say, YOU, YOU—friend, can't you send a club of five under our special offer?

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Various Matters on Which The Popular Opinion is Expressed—All Sections Interested.

LIVING ISSUES FORWARD.

More Endorsements of the Action of the Committee—Good Feeling Everywhere—People Are Coming to Us—"Stay In The Middle of the Road" is The Slogan.

Straight From the Shoulder.

For The Caucasian.]

MARION, N. C., May 9, '96.—A Republican politician has sent me a copy of "A Card to the Public" signed by Messrs. James Amos and D. H. Gill, of Vance county. I have read it and am sorry indeed, to see such a document emanating from what purports to be a Populist source.

We Populists up here in the west are Populists from principle. We left the old parties (where some of us stood very well) because we saw they were wrong and corrupt. They have done little to right themselves in our opinion. We do not agree with the card of Messrs Amos and Gill, neither do any of our friends with whom we have conversed, or any one else except an office-hunter. We never favored fusion very much, yet there was some excuse or cause for it during our last election. That time is past. We look upon our national financial question as far more important than a few State offices. We hold to the Omaha platform, yet it is hard to educate the people on so many reforms at once, therefore we are willing to put the financial reform first. The currency is the life blood of the nation and if this be diseased all is rotten and unhealthy.

Allow me to add in conclusion that we are not afraid of being led into the Democratic party by Senator Butler, neither are we afraid of being led into the Republican party by cards to the public or the advocates of fusion.

Our party is not a party of boodlers. We gave that up when we left the Dem-Rep party. The boodlers are still clinging to the old leaky ship, and though they may calk a few leaks and steam her ahead for a short time, her water lines rise higher; the lurch is not far distant and if she is judged for all the piracies she has committed, Neptune's salty bottom will not stop her. Hell will not stop her. She will be provisioned at the devil's coaling station, and with Grover for devil, be requested to start a hell of her own.

LINVILLE ECHO.

Single Handed—Hit or Miss.

For The Caucasian.]

GUM NECK, N. C., May 7, '96.—We approve of the plan taken by the committee on fusion. I have not heard of a man who belongs to the People's Party say that he would fuse with a party on the gold issue. We are in favor of taking it single-handed—hit or miss.

J. L. COOPER.

A Good Motto.

For The Caucasian.]

COVE, N. C., May 7, '96.—Good work is going on here. We will double our vote this year. I hope every place is going like Cove; if so we will carry the State by a large majority. Keep "in the middle of the road" is our motto here.

J. H. GRIFFIN.

The Course Appreciated.

For The Caucasian.]

WINFALL, N. C., May 7.—We appreciate the course of THE CAUCASIAN and highly prize the paper. But for the stringency in money matters I could forward you any amount of subscribers.

W. H. OVERTON.

It Was a Great Honor to the State When Ransom Presided Over the Senate.

For the Caucasian]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 8, '96.—Sometime in 1893 Senator Ransom was called upon by the Vice-President one day to preside over the Senate. Every Democratic paper in the State not only printed the fact, but commented on it editorially as a great honor to the State. Last week the Vice-President called upon Senator Butler to preside over the Senate, but the Democratic pap

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VOL. XIV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896. NO. 27.

LEGAL TENDER BY STATES

Maj. W. A. Guthrie Suggests Some Constitutional Inquiries—And Shows the Way

WHAT A STATE CAN DO

As a Constitutional Right—Under the United States Constitution—May Make Gold and Silver Coin of the United States, Including "Trade Dollars," as Well as Foreign Coin, Legal Tender—Administrations of Jackson and Tyler Contrasted With That of Grover Cleveland.

1. "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin."—U. S. Constitution, Sec. VIII, sub. sec. 5, Article 1.

2. "No State shall . . . . . coin money."—U. S. Constitution Sec. 10, Article I.

3. "No State shall . . . . . make anything BUT GOLD AND SILVER COIN a tender in payment of debts."—U. S. Constitution, Sec. X, sub. sec. 1 Article I.

The first and second citations above, from the Constitution of the United States, plainly mean that it belongs to Congress, and to Congress alone, to coin money, and to regulate the value of all American coins as well as to regulate the value of all foreign coins which circulate within the United States.

It is equally plain from the third citation above, from the Constitution of the United States, that the States are prohibited and restricted in making legal tender laws, to the making of nothing else "but gold and silver coin," a legal tender in the payment of debts. This last citation above, by plain and necessary implication means only one thing, and that is: that any State may, if it chooses, by its local State legislation, make gold and silver coin a legal tender in the payment of debts. Now what kind of coin is meant? Is it United States coin, or is it foreign coin, or is it both? Whatever contention might arise as to foreign coin circulating in the United States, and as to which the goldbugs have repealed the former laws, and Congress has passed no law now in force regulating its value for debt paying purposes; (but has "regulated its value" as "Money of Account" in collecting *ad valorem* tariff taxes on imported goods), is there any man who could reasonably doubt that United States coin, (both gold and silver), is clearly embraced in the above cited Constitutional provisions? And to my own mind it is also clear that the gold and silver coin of foreign countries is also embraced in the above Constitutional provision, subject however, to the other provision that Congress may "regulate" its value.

The silver coin of the United States which is commonly called the "Standard Dollar," is made a legal tender in the payment of debts by act of Congress; but what is stamped and known as the "Trade Dollar" is not a legal tender in the payment of debts, either by national or State legislation, and hence the "Trade Dollar" has become an article of merchandise and no longer money, or a legal tender coin, in the payment of debts. The "Trade Dollar" is a United States coin, issued by authority of the United States government, with the government's stamp on it, calling it a "Dollar," and has stamped upon it "420 grains 900 fine," and thus answers every requirement of the United States Constitution conferring on Congress the power to "coin money."

My own opinion is: that it is just as competent for a State to make the gold and silver coin of the United States, and foreign coins too, at their regulation value given them by Congress, a legal tender in the payment of debts within the State, as it is for the United States government to pass a legal tender law applying to all the States. This is one of the reserved rights of a State in the above Constitutional restriction, for otherwise the above last cited provision in the Constitution of the United States would have to read "No State shall make ANYTHING a tender in the payment of debts," and thereby strike from the Constitution the exceptional, and pivotal operative words which qualify the whole provision, to-wit: "BUT GOLD AND SILVER COIN."

Every intelligent reader knows that all silver coin of the United States, (both "Trade Dollars" and "Standard Dollars), are 900 parts fine in quality, that is, in every one thousand parts of metal to be coined, 900 parts are pure silver, and the other one hundred parts are alloy. And this provision applies as well to the alloy in gold coin. I quote from the Mint law:

"That the standard for both gold and silver coin of the United States shall hereafter be such, that of one thousand parts by weight, 900 shall be of pure metal, and 100 of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coin shall be of copper; and the alloy of the gold coin shall be of copper and silver, provided that the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy."

So, the quality of the metal in the "Trade Dollar" is precisely the same as that in the "Standard Dollar." But how about the relative weight of the two coins? The answer is, the "Trade Dollar" is the heavier coin, and contains by weight seven and one-half grains more of standard metal than the "Standard Dollar" contains; the "Trade Dollar" weighing 420 grains while the "Standard Dollar" weighs only 412½ grains. The "Trade Dollar" therefore contains seven and one-half grains more metal than does the "Standard" Silver Dollar, and both are of the same quality. Both of these coins were issued by the United States, and each is plainly stamped "Dollar." And yet, by vile and fraudulent legislation of Congress the lighter "Standard" Dollar is a legal tender for its face value, and used every day in business transactions in the payment of debts, dollar for dollar; but the legal tender property being taken out of the heavier "Trade Dollar," in which there is more metal than there is in the "Standard Dollar," the "Trade Dollar" on that account, has become an article of merchandise only, and may be bought for about fifty cents on the Dollar. I have some of these "Trade Dollars" myself, which I bought from a bank not long ago for fifty cents each. Here then, is a plain object lesson which it seems to me the most stupid mind might understand, and see that as to money metals, the law can elevate or depress prices and values. My point is, that the time has come, if ever, for the States, each acting for itself, to exercise the above Constitutional reserved power of making all silver coin of the United States, (including "Trade Dollars") a legal tender in the payment of debts. Let North Carolina, one of the old original thirteen States, take the initiative on this subject, and I would be glad to see the People's Party put a plank in its State platform upon this subject. If no other State will follow us, let us draw to the money circulation of our State the "Trade Dollars" now held in our own and other States, and at least put that much more United States silver money already coined, in circulation, and give them a legal tender debt paying quality in North Carolina.

The statistics of the United States Mint show that the total number of "Trade Dollars" coined was ($35,965,924) thirty-five millions, nine hundred and sixty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, of which there were redeemed under the act of March 3d, 1887, $7,689,036. There have been deposited and purchased as bullion at the Mints $944,757, making the total number of Trade Dollars redeemed and purchased as bullion $8,633,793, leaving STILL OUTSTANDING ($27,332,131) twenty-seven millions, three hundred and thirty-two thousand, one hundred and thirty-one Trade Dollars.

In the good old days, more than fifty years ago, when John Tyler was President of the United States, and before the days of Grover Cleveland, the Congress of the United States passed an act which President Tyler approved, regulating the currency of foreign gold and silver coin in the United States. This was in the days when the United States was in truth and in fact, an independent nation, and before the latter days when our so-called statesmen were wont to speak of "international ratio," "international agreement," and all that kind of international nonsense, and international treachery to subvert the liberties of the American people. I quote below the act in full, and it is interesting to note that by it foreign gold was made receivable by "WEIGHT," and foreign silver coin of Mexico, Peru, Bolivia and Spain were receivable by "TALE," that is, by number or count, at their face value as "Dollars," or "One hundred cents."

"An Act Regulating the Currency of Foreign Gold and Silver Coins in the United States.

"That from and after the passage of this act, the following gold coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable by weight, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say the gold coins of Great Britain, of not less than nine hundred and fifteen and a half thousandths in fineness at ninety-four cents and six-tenths of a cent per pennyweight; and the gold coins of France, of not less than eight hundred and ninety-nine thousandths in fineness, at ninety-two cents and nine-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, the following silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say: the Spanish pillar dollars, and the dollars of Mexico, Peru and Bolivia of not less than eight hundred and ninety-seven thousandths in fineness, and four hundred and fifteen grains in weight, at one hundred cents each; and the five franc pieces of France, of not less than nine hundred thousandths in fineness, and three hundred and eighty-four grains in weight, at ninety-three cents each.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the coins made current by this act, to be had at the Mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

Approved March 3, 1843."

It will be remembered that President Tyler while a United States Senator, and before he became President, firmly supported the administration of General Andrew Jackson, and voted against re-chartering the United States Bank. And when Mr. Tyler became President, he, (unlike Grover Cleveland of our day), refused to become the slave of concentrated wealth which then, as now, clamored for national banks, and control of the peoples' currency. History tells us that President William Henry Harrison, (not our Ben of "Force Bill" notoriety, but Ben's grandfather, the old hero of "Tippecanoe," whom our whig ancestors loved to honor), soon after his inauguration, when the times were financially out of joint, issued a proclamation, convening Congress for an extra session on the 31st of May, 1841, to consider "sundry weighty and important matters, chiefly growing out of the state of revenue and finance of the country." But President William Henry Harrison did not live to submit his remedial plans—dying after a brief illness on the 4th day of April, 1841, exactly one month after coming into office, and President Tyler being then the Vice-President, succeeded him. Congress met in extra session on May 31st, 1841, and continued in session until the 13th of September. On July 27th, a bill for the establishment of the "Fiscal Bank of the United States," passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 23, and was concurred in by the House of Representatives on the 6th of August by a vote of 128 to 91. President Tyler, however, vetoed the bill, and it was lost for want of a Constitutional majority. But the friends of a national bank were not to be deterred from their purpose by a single repulse; another bill, (about the same in substance), was immediately hurried through both Houses, under the title of "The Fiscal Corporation of the United States," and this also shared the fate of its predecessor, and failed to become a law on account of President Tyler's veto."

So, it occurred that the friends of a national bank system of finance, failed in 1841 to carry out their scheme of financial relief, which if adopted, would no doubt have produced about the same "relief" which we now enjoy in our day under the "relief" of the hundreds, and even thousands of national banks scattered over the United States, and controlling and manipulating our currency. I believe we have to-day something over three thousand national banks left, and in operation since the "Banker's panic" of 1893. How did the people during President Tyler's administration get financial relief? History tells us that when the scheme of the bankers failed, by reason of President Tyler's veto, then Congress did the wise and patriotic thing in passing the above cited act in relation to making legal tenders of foreign gold and silver coins, and allowing them to circulate in the United States as debt paying money. And as before stated, President Tyler approved this act of Congress on March 3rd, 1843, and it was the law, and the people were happy and prosperous under it for years and years thereafter. To-day, Congress refuses to pass a free coinage law, and will not only, not allow foreign silver coin to become legal tender in the payment of debts; but Congress will not even allow silver "Trade Dollars" which were coined and issued by our own government to become legal tender in the payment of debts. And yet, we hear ignorant goldbugs, who ought to know better, prate about "government credit" back of every coin; that every dollar should be as good as every other dollar" "honest money," and such like expressions. Is it not time for the States to wake up and begin to exercise their Constitutional reserved rights of making all gold and silver coins of the United States (including "Trade Dollars") and foreign gold and silver coins too, legal tender in the payment of all debts within the State, both public and private? Would that we had one term, or one month, or even one week or a day of a manlike Andrew Jackson or John Tyler in the White House at Washington. When John Tyler stood up for the people against the money power in his day, he incurred the everlasting hatred of the money power, just as patriots who stand by the people are now doing in our times.

The Historian tells us that: "So gross and bitter were the assaults made upon Tyler that he felt called upon to defend himself from their violence; and after declaring his determination to do his duty, regardless of party ties, he said: "I appeal from the vituperation of the present day to the pen of impartial History, in confidence that neither my motives nor my acts will bear the interpretation which, from sinister motives, has been placed upon them." The distressed condition of the country in which we live to-day, under the system of national banks established by the Republican party, and now being fostered and perpetuated by the Republican-Democratic party, guided by the joint leadership of Grover Sherman and John Cleveland, is a most splendid historical vindication of the patriotism, the wisdom, and the foresight of John Tyler and Andrew Jackson.

Section 25 of chapter 349 of the Statutes at large of the 53rd Congress, 2nd session, page 552 reads as follows: "That the value of foreign coins as expressed in the Money of Account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coin in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, &c. &c.

The Mexican silver dollar as estimated by the Director of the United States Mint contains (377.17) three hundred and seventy-seven and seventeen hundredths grains of pure silver and (419 08) four hundred and nineteen and eight hundredths grains of standard silver, which is more of both pure silver, and more of standard silver than our legal tender "Standard Dollar" contains. Then why should not the Mexican silver dollar circulate among our people as legal tender, debt paying money, as it did in my boyhood days? The Japanese Silver "Yen" contains (374.40) three hundred and seventy-four and forty hundredths of pure silver and (416) four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver, and therefore, the Japanese "Yen" contains more silver than our own "Standard Dollar," which has in it only (412½) four hundred and twelve and one-half grains of standard silver. Is there any good reason why the Japanese "Yen" should not circulate among our people as money? We have driven out of the United States the Mexican silver dollars, and sent them back home to Mexico and thereby given Mexico an immense "boom" and to ourselves corresponding depression in business. And Congress refuses to admit the Japanese "Yen" to our money circulation. We give to foreign silver using countries the advantages of the difference in exchanges in our trade relations, and then go to work to impoverish the masses of our own people to enrich the favored classes by building up by protective tariff legislation a "Tariff Wall" against foreign importation of manufactured goods. Is this wise legislation? Or is it OTHERWISE? It makes us as a Nation suffer at both ends of the line—both going and coming, in our dealings with foreign nations.

People's party men, and patriots of all parties, let us come together in this campaign and so far as we are able, both by State and national legislation, let us right these grievous wrongs.

WM. A. GUTHRIE

TWO PRETTY PICTURES.

Confusion and Collision in the Two Old Parties---The Wondrous Spectacles They Present To The People in Their Conventions And Committee Meetings.

LOOK ON THIS THEN LOOK ON THAT.

At the Republican district convention, held last week at Maxton for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, there were most disgraceful scenes and any number of fights.

The Charlotte Observer gives the following in its account of the proceedings.

Amidst the yells a tall, lean, lank, hungry looking fellow with scanty beard and dishevelled hair, wearing a cut-a-way coat, shirt and no collar, large feet and small pants, stepped forth. His voice was like a trumpet. His long arm waved to and fro, up and down, and the house began to roar with laughter. Then came upon the stand a character well known to Charlotte. His name is Rich Lily—a long-legged, long-armed, thin, spare-built, coal black negro, about 25 years old. Rich Lilly had had his share of mountain dew, and was nimble and quick.

The hall roared, but a cry came: "I will give any man $5 that will take that d—d country scoundrel (Covington) off the stage." It is alleged that young D. B. Sutton, of Wilmington, was the gentleman who made the offer. No sooner was the sentence out than did a big black, heavy-set colored fellow with a Van Dyke beard step forward to leg Covington, but lo! Was Rich Lily asleep? Just as the big, burly fellow stepped to the stage Rich Lily planted a fist in his face, and spread him upon the seat. At this point Rich Lily came back and asked the reporter: Didn't I act like a delegate?" and the reporter told him "yes." The crowd howled and Covington continued to shout. He said: "You may yell, but I'm going to speak, d—n you!" and so he did—Rich Lily was still with him.

* * *

Dan Morrison then rushed, hands-on-hips, to big Bill Sutton, of Bladen, and jerked Sutton's collar off. Then the fight was general. Dr. Norment had started upon the stage and some friend or enemy had given him a shove, and landed him across a bench. His friends carried him out of the mob.

Rich Lily was not at ease during this time. He had already reported three knock downs and a bloody nose. After each bout he made a trip around to the reporter with his interrogatory: "Didn't I do him right?" and the reporter invariably expressed his highest approbation of Rich and his delegate-like actions. But about this time things began to look pretty bloody. The writer looked first in the ante-room which was open at his right and then at the fight. Only two ways to escape were left. Either out the two-story window to the ground or leap over the crowd around the rim of the stage. The latter was the hardest but the safest way. He was weighing the two ways when he looked around and saw a great big delegate reach down to his shoe mouth and draw out a razor and throw it open. No longer was the question of escape debatable. At one jump the crowd was over-ridden and the reporter gone. As he swung in the air his eyes fell back and saw several pistols slowly moving around in the crowd. Sheriff Smith had planted a man a blow by this time, and yells of "Take 'em out" were heard.

Now, can any intelligent man believe that either of these organizations know what they are trying to do? Are they worthy of the support of any man who has home, country and principle at heart? Read about them, and then answer the questions for yourself.

We are indebted also to the Charlotte Observer for an account of the proceedings of the meeting of the State Democratic executive committee. There does not appear to be any "knocking" and "dragging" in the programme, but there was as much confusion, which resulted in nothing. The account is as follows:

"The Democratic State executive committee met in Raleigh on the night of Thursday, the 9th of April. On the afternoon of that day there was held in the office of Mr. Smith a preliminary caucus of the free silver members of the committee. This caucus was originated by the extremists and nearly all of the conservative silver men were drawn into it. A proxy was secured for ex-Judge MacRae and it is reported that he presided over the caucus. It adopted resolutions which were substantially those of the State silver convention of September 25th, 1895, and which by suggestion rather than definite expression favored the formation of a silver party. It was agreed to have two State conventions—one on the 20th of May to elect delegates to Chicago and to reorganize and take charge of the State committee with a view to possible fusion with the Populists later. A third proposition was to put through the committee, that night, A RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR A SUB COMMITTEE OF THREE TO MAKE TERMS WITH BUTLER. At this juncture the conservatives present came to the rescue. Great confusion arose and the meeting finally adjourned without having come to a vote on this resolution.

In the committee meeting that night the proposition for two conventions was defeated. The proposition for a special committee to confer with Butler was not introduced. Mr. Smith's silver resolutions were introduced by R. R. Cotton and Mr. Sol. C. Weill proposed as an amendment a pledge to support the nominees of the Democracy, national, State and local. This was very embarrassing. Mr. Smith offered a substitute reaffirming the resolutions of the committee on the 20th of May last. Mr. Weill offered an amendment to this calling upon silver men to support the Democratic ticket, national, State and local. This did not help the situation of the extremists. The vote must be taken on the amendment first. Mr. Frank D. Winston called for the yeas and nays and Col. Paul B. Means announced that he would publish over his own signature the names of those who voted against the amendment. To vote against it was to put one's self out the Democratic party; to vote for it was to violate the caucus agreement of the afternoon and interfere with fusion with Butler. Capt. R. B. Davis and E. J. Hale, realizing the situation, said: "We are whipped; let us get out of this trouble now the best way." Chairman Pou was appealed to for advice and said that everything before the meeting could be withdrawn by unanimous consent. This was given and the resolutions, substitute and amendments were all withdrawn. Thus the conservative silver men again saved the day. There is no pretense that the sound money men could have done so alone, as they were outnumbered about two to one."

CRAVEN COUNTY POPS.

They Stand Squarely For Principle and Endorse The Action of The Committee.

THURMAN, N. C., May 5.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the People's Party was held at New Berne Saturday, May 2nd, for the purpose of consulting and agreeing on some plan of action for the coming campaign. A full representation of the committee being present, the sentiment of the county, was well established.

On motion the President appointed a committee to draft resolutions &c. The committee presented the following to the committee—which was unanimously adopted:

The executive committee of the People's Party of Craven county in conference assembled in the city of New Berne adopted the following resolutions and ordered the same to be sent to THE CAUCASIAN at Raleigh for publication:

RESOLVED 1ST, THAT WE FULLY ENDORSE the action of the State executive committee of the People's Party in reference to co-operation with the Republican party on spoils of office at a sacrifice of principle—that principle (or one of them) being FINANCIAL REFORM as adopted and signed by Hon. Henry M. Teller and fifteen other Republican Senators, including Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, relating to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

2ND, That we endorse the action of our Senator, Hon. Marion Butler, in every act of his as a member of our party whether in or out of office.

3RD, That we commit ourselves to the decision of the voters of the county and State for the advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 regardless of international interference.

Signed H. H. PERRY, Chm'n
CHAS. SUTTON } Com
J. B. PARSONS }
W. H. SMITH, Chairman.

G. L. HARDISON, Sec'y.

BUNCOMBE POPULISTS.

No Voting For Republican Candidates—Butler's Course Approved.

In pursuance to a call made by J. N. Morgan, chairman of the Populist Party committee, and T. B. Long, secretary, the Populists met and on motion of T. J. Candler the following resolutions were introduced and passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, There has been an honest effort made on the part of the Populist Party executive committee of this State to co-operate with the Republican party, on terms alike honorable to both, and

WHEREAS, The Republican party, through their executive committee refused to co-operate on said terms, and

WHEREAS, The Republican party demanded of the Populists, co-operation solely upon the spoils idea alone, and

WHEREAS, The Republican party demanded the Governor, United States Senator, and that they be allowed to support their goldbug electors for President, therefore

RESOLVED 1ST, That the Populists of Buncombe county hereby approve of Senator Butler's plan of co-operation and also of his refusal to co-operate upon Republican terms, and that the Populists of Buncombe county pledge Senator Butler and the Populists of the State their hearty support in their efforts to secure the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

RESOLVED 2ND, That we decline to send any delegate to the Republican convention to be held at Raleigh May 14; and denounce as untrue those persons who are willing to sell out to the Republican party.

After several speeches were made, chairman J. N. Morgan being defeated in his plan to send delegates to Raleigh May 14, and to declare the meeting adjourned, on motion of T. J. Candler Col. W. L. Henry was called to the chair, and then, the meeting finished up its work. The Populists were a unit in favor of standing by the Populist Party and pledged themselves not to vote for any candidate for office who supported the "goldbug parties" and in favor of co-operation with all silver Republicans and silver Democrats on a free silver platform in favor of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Then on motion of Mr. Durham the temporary chairman, W. L. Henry, and secretary T. J. Candler were authorized to call a meeting of the Populists at as early a day as practicable.

A unity of work—a knowing of facts will win the people's fight. Let us all know together and work together. Send us a club under our special offer.

B. F. KEITH'S PLAIN WORDS

Democrats May Now Endorse Silver In Order to Help the Goldbugs Win.

WERE GIVEN A "CHANCE"

To Right a Wrong And Refused To Do It—It Devolves Upon the Good People of North Carolina To Meet the People's Party on Common Ground—That Party Has Shown It Stands For Principle.

Can we expect free coinage of silver from and through either of the old parties? I answer no, notwithstanding the silver organs of those parties say that we can; but past political experience, as well as the application of a little common sense, says No!

First, no party has ever won a great victory when it was divided. A divided house shall not stand, so says the higher law. Both parties have been in power, controlling nearly every office from constable to President. I know the Democratic party has promised for twenty years, if given control, they would restore silver, and had they chosen to have given us free coinage, with the South and West clamoring for it, we would have it.

But the fact that they had a chance to give it to us after the party was pledged to it, and failing to do so, is good evidence that they do not intend to do it. And should the free coinage element control the national Democratic convention, it will be the most unfortunate thing for the cause of silver that could happen. If they control it, it will mean defeat for the silver Democrats unless they should nominate men who would be agreeable to the silver organizations of the country and the Populist Party that are to meet in convention after the Democratic convention meets.

This will hardly be done, as the goldbugs will be too strong to allow anything that will point to the coming together of the silver men, as that element will defeat it as it did in Kentucky.

With Cleveland saying that it would be best for the Democratic party to be defeated if they declared for free coinage of silver, and should they declare for it with his (Cleveland's) patronage in active opposition, it means defeat.

Let him and his crowd adopt the gold standard, so when they are defeated by the policy he has pursued, they will see their folly. Should they adopt a free coinage platform, then, when they are defeated the very element in the party that defeated it will say I told you that the people did not want free coinage.

They will probably let the silver men control the convention in order to keep them from uniting with the silver organizations and the Populists at St. Louis, July 22d, (which would mean a victory for silver) thereby breaking the forces of the silver men.

But the people who have had their eyes opened by sad experience and see the true state of affairs, will no longer tie to either of the old parties. For twenty-two years they have been in and out, fighting each other for party ascendency dictated to by the office-seeker, while the interests of the people have been forgotten until half of our property has been confiscated and ruin and want stare us in the face.

The Republicans first demonetized silver and while the majority of those in the South and West in the Democratic party are honest, and are for the restoration of the money of the people, yet the national party is divided and we can expect no hope or relief from any party that is warring against itself; and our only hope is in adopting an honest platform for the interests of the American people which will bring together true silver men from all parties at St. Louis.

It is true that two great political parties in a republic is all that can exist any length of time, and while the principles of Democracy can never die in a true republican form of government, yet owing to the usurpation of Cleveland and his cohorts to divert the will of the people in the interest of a plutocracy, the people will leave the party he has wrecked and the one they so much loved, and look to another source, carrying with them the principles of a Jeffersonian Democracy and Lincoln Republicanism embodied in a new name as their anchor.

The national party, or the national People's Party, will be for the interest of the people, while arrayed on the other side will be the party upholding a plutocracy of trust companies, under the name of the Republican party (Cleveland and Sherman as its supporters), and the decisive battle will be fought in 1896 and the destiny of our government be settled.

The issue is, shall the people control this government, or, shall the moneyed aristocracy rule and ruin? Since the Populists of this State, on the 17th of April, have shown to the people that they mean what they say, and rejected the temptation of spoils, and stand upon the high plane of principle, the good people of North Carolina are rejoiced. And now it devolves upon us to meet them upon the same plane of principle and save our State from the rule and ruin of the reconstructionists. Let our past party affiliations be what they may, yet it behooves us as wise men to take the situation as we find it and make the best of it.

The goldbugs will tell you that they had rather be defeated than to co-operate with the Populists. That is true. They are opposed to anything that will bring together the silver men of the State and nation, for they well know that will mean a victory for relief. Yet, when we see the Democratic party wrecked and defeated in order to keep the goldbugs, partybugs and turnbugs from finally ruining us, we who think alike, must get together and save our State from goldbug rule and ruin. This will mean the best element of North Carolina ruling her, and certainly no man who has the proper love for his people and State can object.

B. F. KEITH,
in New Era.

SURPRISED AT THE REPUBLICANS.

The People's Party Not Ready To Go Into Either One of The Old Parties, and Will Not Support a Goldbug or Anyone Who Will.

For The Caucasian.]

FAISONS, N. C., May 9.—We are surprised to see that the Republicans have refused to co-operate except upon the spoils system. The People's Party State committee certainly offered them a very fair, and more than fair proposition. The committee went further in its efforts to get co-operation than the People's Party in this section would have gone if it had been consulted. When our State committee offered to accept the position already adopted by Senator Pritchard and the western Republican Senators in Congress on the money question and the tariff, it certainly was going a long way to secure co-operation. How could the Republicans refuse this? On the other hand, the Republican proposition, as we understand it, was to throw aside all principle and to go in simply for a division of offices. If our State committee had agreed to do this the People's Party down here would not have supported it.

I notice that the Republicans are now saying that Senator Butler cannot deliver the People's Party voters to the Democratic party. We don't believe that he wants to do any such thing. We admire him very much, but we could not follow him in that if he was to advise it. Neither could he or the State committee deliver us to the Republican party if they were to advise it. We left the Democratic party because it tried to force us to do the very same thing that the Republicans are now inviting us to do, and offering us offices as a consideration. We would not support Grover Cleveland because he was a goldbug. Neither would we support Governor Carr or the State ticket in 1892 because they insisted on voting for goldbug Cleveland. We were consistent then and we will be consistent now. We will not support a goldbug, nor will we support or vote for any man who will vote for a goldbug.

We are sorry that we cannot co-operate again with the Republicans as we did last year, but we certainly cannot and will not do for the Republicans what we left the Democratic party to keep from doing. It seems to us that the Republicans took their choice between co-operation and a goldbug pie-counter, and that their love for the pie-counter was the strongest. If we cannot co-operate on principle, let us go it alone, and fight both of the old party machines. Yours truly,

A PEOPLE'S PARTY MAN.

"THE PEOPLE'S PARTY WILL CARRY TEXAS."

This is What Ex-Attorney-General Walton of Texas Says in Washington.

Washington Post.]

"My belief is that the Populists will carry Texas this year, whether the Democrats split, as appears possible, or stick together," said Maj. W. M. Walton, of Austin, at the Metropolitan.

Maj. Walton is one of the notable men of the Lone Star State. For years he has been regarded as the peer of any lawyer in its limits. He has been Attorney-General, and until three or four years ago, was one of the shining lights of the Democratic Party. In his latter days, however, he has gone over to the Populists, who welcomed him to their ranks with enthusiasm.

"If we can only get a fair count in Texas, said he, "we will carry the State. The people are tired of Cleveland and Carlisle, and can't be persuaded into voting the Democratic ticket any longer. They see not a particle of difference between the financial and economic policy of this administration and Harrison's. The present tariff is as indefensible as the one that bore McKinley's name John Sherman is no more imbued with the single gold standard idea than John G. Carlisle. Who shouldn't they belong to the same party? "I do not covet office myself. There isn't a place on the ticket that my Populists friends have not besought me to take, but while I shall speak for the cause and do all in my power to help it in the coming campaign, which promised to be the hottest ever waged in the State, I shall not allow my name to be voted for. I shall also resolutely oppose fusion with the Republicans, unless, perhaps, for miner offices. There are enough straight Populist votes to win, and we are gaining every day. * * * With an honest count (which we mean to have) we cannot only elect our State ticket, but a majority of Congressmen. Col. Jerome Kearby, of Dallas, will be the Populist nominee for Governor."

A Lie Out of The Whole Cloth.

Southern Mercury, Tex.]

Populist papers, east and south, should beware of fake Associate Press dispatches from the south. One was recently sent out from Austin, Texas, to the effect that the Populists of Texas and Republicans had arranged to fuse. Whenever a dispatch asserts that the People's Party of Texas is to fuse with any party on earth it can be set down as a lie out of the whole cloth.

Judge Dillard Dead.

GREENSBORO, May 6.—Judge Jno. H. Dillard, died here this afternoon at 4 o'clock after an illness of only a few days. He was on the streets Saturday morning, but went home to bed at 11 o'clock. His death was caused by blood poisoning, which began many years ago, and it was this trouble that caused him to resign as associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Please don't wait. We tell you the goldbugs have begun to scatter money for sinister purposes. THE CAUCASIAN will talk about these things. Say, YOU, YOU—friend, can't you send a club of five under our special offer?

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Various Matters on Which The Popular Opinion is Expressed—All Sections Interested.

LIVING ISSUES FORWARD.

More Endorsements of the Action of the Committee—Good Feeling Everywhere—People Are Coming to Us—"Stay In The Middle of the Road" is The Slogan.

Straight From the Shoulder.

For The Caucasian.]

MARION, N. C., May 9, '96.—A Republican politician has sent me a copy of "A Card to the Public" signed by Messrs. James Amos and D. H. Gill, of Vance county. I have read it and am sorry indeed, to see such a document emanating from what purports to be a Populist source.

We Populists up here in the west are Populists from principle. We left the old parties (where some of us stood very well) because we saw they were wrong and corrupt. They have done little to right themselves in our opinion. We do not agree with the card of Messrs Amos and Gill, neither do any of our friends with whom we have conversed, or any one else except an office-hunter. We never favored fusion very much, yet there was some excuse or cause for it during our last election. That time is past. We look upon our national financial question as far more important than a few State offices. We hold to the Omaha platform, yet it is hard to educate the people on so many reforms at once, therefore we are willing to put the financial reform first. The currency is the life blood of the nation and if this be diseased all is rotten and unhealthy.

Allow me to add in conclusion that we are not afraid of being led into the Democratic party by Senator Butler, neither are we afraid of being led into the Republican party by cards to the public or the advocates of fusion.

Our party is not a party of boodlers. We gave that up when we left the Dem-Rep party. The boodlers are still clinging to the old leaky ship, and though they may calk a few leaks and steam her ahead for a short time, her water lines rise higher; the lurch is not far distant and if she is judged for all the piracies she has committed, Neptune's salty bottom will not stop her. Hell will not stop her. She will be provisioned at the devil's coaling station, and with Grover for devil, be requested to start a hell of her own.

LINVILLE ECHO.

Single Handed—Hit or Miss.

For The Caucasian.]

GUM NECK, N. C., May 7, '96.—We approve of the plan taken by the committee on fusion. I have not heard of a man who belongs to the People's Party say that he would fuse with a party on the gold issue. We are in favor of taking it single-handed—hit or miss.

J. L. COOPER.

A Good Motto.

For The Caucasian.]

COVE, N. C., May 7, '96.—Good work is going on here. We will double our vote this year. I hope every place is going like Cove; if so we will carry the State by a large majority. Keep "in the middle of the road" is our motto here.

J. H. GRIFFIN.

The Course Appreciated.

For The Caucasian.]

WINFALL, N. C., May 7.—We appreciate the course of THE CAUCASIAN and highly prize the paper. But for the stringency in money matters I could forward you any amount of subscribers.

W. H. OVERTON.

It Was a Great Honor to the State When Ransom Presided Over the Senate.

For the Caucasian]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 8, '96.—Sometime in 1893 Senator Ransom was called upon by the Vice-President one day to preside over the Senate. Every Democratic paper in the State not only printed the fact, but commented on it editorially as a great honor to the State. Last

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SOME INSIDE FACTS.

A few men in the People's Party are just now taking delight in calling attention to the statement, made by Senator Butler to the last legislature that he favored co-operation again, and in the event of such co-operation that he favored the election of a Republican for Senator to succeed Senator Pritchard. Those who are quoting this statement say that, therefore, they are in favor of accepting any terms that the Republicans make to us for co-operation this year. These men loudly proclaim that we are under obligations to the Republicans, and that we have no right to have anything to say about the terms of co-operation, but in order to keep "good faith" we must go it blind, let the Republicans name the terms, and then fall in line and support any ticket or condition that the Republicans name. They seem to take the position that we are bound to co-operate with the Republicans even if it means sacrificing every principle of the party, abandoning the organization of the party, and going over, body and soul, into the Republican camp. They say that the reason they are bound to accept such hard terms is because Senator Butler said he favored co-operation.

* * *

Such an exhibition of over-sensitive regard and blind loyalty, which these few Populists seem to have for a voluntary expression of wish or desire of Senator Butler is very remarkable. Their blind subserviency to Senator Butler's wish as expressed above is so very remarkable that it needs to be analyzed. Let us see if there is not something beyond their desire to advance the People's Party, behind their apparent over-sensitiveness about this matter. What position would we expect any man of fair intelligence, who had no axe to grind, to take with reference to this statement made by Senator Butler?

* * *

A fair minded man who wanted to act squarely, to keep good faith, and at the same time to stand by his principles and guard the interests of the People's Party, would, we submit, take the following position: He would, in the first place, ask whether or not there was a bargain and sale with reference to the election of Mr. Butler to the Senate. That is, did Senator Butler or any of his friends, or the People's Party as an organization, have to make promises and pledges to the Republicans as a condition to his election to the Senate? He would also inquire whether or not Senator Butler had to make this particular statement that he did make as a condition to his election, or as a part of a trade and bargain agreed on beforehand. If so, he would ask how far the Peoples Party, as a party, was bound by such a trade.

* * *

He would find upon investigation that co-operation had practically been agreed upon in the State before Senator Vance died, when there was but one Senator to elect, and that one of the terms of the co-operation was that the Peoples Party was to have the Senatorship.

Second, he would find that the members of the legislature, with few exceptions, were pledged by their constituency from one end of the State to the other to support Mr. Butler for the long term, and that they were pledged to do this without any condition, but simply in view of the whole arrangement of the State, Judicial and other tickets, on which the Republicans had by large odds the greatest number of candidates.

Third, he would find that every candidate among the Republicans for the Senate informed Mr. Butler and his friends voluntarily, and not only informed them but assured them, that they were not candidates for the long term, but only for the short term, and further that Senator Butler was nominated for the long term without a single pledge, promise, or condition being made by him or any one else.

Fourth, he would find that when Senator Butler made the statement that he did before the legislature about co-operation for the next year, that not a single Republican or Populist expected him to make such a statement, or knew he would make such a statement before it was made. The statement was not only purely voluntary and gratuitous, but simply expressed the opinion and desire of Senator Butler with reference to the matter. He said that he favored co-operation for the next year, and, in the event of co-operation, the election of a Republican for the long term. Senator Butler was under no obligation to make such a statement, but he did make it simply because it expressed his views and feelings then, and it expresses his views and feelings *now*.

But where is the man who is not a knave or a fool (or a blind pie-counter hunter) who will say that this statement by Senator Butler binds him or the Peoples Party to accept any terms which the Republicans see fit to name. This would be the most absurd proposition ever made by any man outside of a lunatic asylum. In short, Senator Butler was not elected to the Senate by any trade or deal or promise with any politicians or any other candidates for the Senate. He was elected as the people's choice. He did not have to make any pledges to be elected. No politician or combination of politicians or candidate could have defeated him. Every Republican candidate in the race assured him and his friends that they were for him for the long term.

Fifth, he would find on every occasion since the election in 1894 when the question of co-operation for the next campaign was discussed, that Senator Butler freely and frankly pointed out to Senator Pritchard, and to every other Republican with whom the matter was discussed, that it would be necessary to find some common cardinal principle in National politics on which to base co-operation in a National campaign. Every time Senator Pritchard or any other person suggested that the electoral ticket could be divided with one-half gold men and the other half silver men, or that a State ticket could be run with one-half supporting and voting for a goldbug for President, and the other half denouncing goldbugs and supporting a candidate who stood for the patriotic American principles of Jefferson and Lincoln, Senator Butler pointed out the insurmountable objections and utter folly of attempting such an inconsistent and fatal course.

* * *

Senator Butler saw the situation then as clearly as he sees it now. He then pointed out the dangers ahead, and the only true course to follow to avoid them—the only plan by which honorable and successful co-operation could be effected in a National campaign. This was also discussed fully while the last Legislature was in session between Senators Pritchard and Butler, and a number of their friends. Besides, Chairman Butler's official letter file, as State Chairman, shows that he has on every occasion written exactly this same opinion to every Republican or Populist who has asked his opinion. In addition, the State Committee of the Peoples Party, at its meeting in October, 1895, called to consider this very matter, passed an official resolution to the same effect, and instructed the Chairman to send copies of the same to Senator Pritchard and other Republicans who wrote concerning co-operation for the next campaign. The committee decided not to publish its resolutions, hoping that co-operation could be more harmoniously effected by conference than it could by publishing ultimatums through the newspapers. Senator Pritchard and other prominent Republicans were promptly informed of the action of the committee. Therefore, the position which the State executive committee of the Peoples Party took at Raleigh on April 16th is nothing new to the Republicans. They have been thoroughly advised as to the views and position of the Peoples Party committee all the time; but it seems that some Republicans took it for granted that since Chairman Butler and the State committee did not go into the public prints last summer and lay down an ultimatum, as the Republicans had done, that they were not in earnest and did not intend to insist on a course of principle as a basis of co-operation.

* * *

The Peoples Party State committee stayed out of the public prints on this question, thinking and trusting that it would be easier to effect a co-operation if there was less said by the two parties through the newspapers. Instead of this course of the Peoples Party being appreciated by the Republicans, it seems, on the other hand that some of them took advantage of knowing what the true position of the Peoples Party committee was, to go to work quietly through correspondence, and possibly by personal solicitation, to try to influence certain Populists, to try to prejudice them against their State committee, and probably by making promises of offices and rewards to try to get them to over-ride the advice of the State committee. Chairman Holton has boasted frequently that they would succeed in doing this, and that they would split and divide the Peoples Party. This game, thanks to the integrity of the members of the Peoples Party, has fallen flat.

* * *

Briefly, this is the situation. Now what will any honest, fair-minded man say? Will he say that the Peoples Party ought to accept the proposition, the ultimatum which the Republican committee laid down to us on April 17th? No!

* * *

But if the majority of the Peoples Party in State convention shall say that because Senator Butler was elected to the long term, they feel bound to accept any terms that the Republicans may name for co-operation, even if it be such terms as means the disintegration of the Peoples Party, then Senator Butler WILL HAND IN PROMPTLY HIS RESIGNATION as Senator rather than have the Peoples Party make such a sacrifice on his account. He is too good a Populist and too strong a friend of the people to allow the Peoples Party to be sacrificed to keep him in office.

* * *

Or, on the other hand, let every Republican, elected to office by the last co-operative fight, resign, and we assure our Republican friends that every Peoples Party man will also resign. Then if we can not co-operate against goldbugs, we will draw the line square between the people and the gold combine. Do this, and we will fight the whole battle out to a finish this year, and abide by the verdict of the people.

* * *

THE CAUCASIAN still hopes that there can be honorable and successful co-operation, but will never agree to any terms of co-operation which means the crippling, disintegration and death of the Peoples Party. The principles of the Peoples Party must be enacted into law before the people will ever see any more prosperity. No party will fight for these principles but the Peoples Party. Therefore the Peoples Party is the only hope of the laboring and producing classes of America. Let us stand for principle and the people will stand with us.

TWO GOLD ORGANS—KEEP UP THE PARITY.

The Winston Republican in its issue of April 30th, says:

"The State and every other Southern State had better be lost than carried on a free silver plank."

* * *

The Charlotte Observer will have to get a move on it. The Winston Republican has now outdone that paper in its devotion and subserviency to goldbuggery. They are both organs of the gold party and the Observer should certainly try to keep on a parity with its Winston neighbor.

A SCHEME TO TRY TO SPLIT THE PEOPLES PARTY.

THE CAUCASIAN has received a number of letters from Populists saying that inducements are being offered to them to try to get them to agree to the Republican terms of co-operation. We warn the people to be on their guard. All kinds of promises and inducements are being offered from certain quarters. It seems that the Republicans do not desire co-operation on any terms that would strengthen the Peoples Party. If they cannot have co-operation on *terms* that would cripple the Peoples Party, then the scheme of some of their leaders is to try to divide and disrupt the party. Let our people spot every Populist who becomes a Republican agent to help in this scheme.

* * *

The Republicans made us a proposition which they knew we could not accept. They have known for over a year, in fact ever since the last Legislature was in session, that the Peoples Party could not co-operate with them on the terms they named. They have been told so on all occasions. The State committee of the Peoples Party officially informed them to this effect in October of last year.

* * *

The Republicans deliberately made us a proposition which they had been informed officially that we could not accept, and one that they knew we could not accept unless we were willing to cripple, if not to kill, the Peoples Party. They then refused to make or to consider any other proposition. When their proposition was declined, as they knew it would be, they then at once proceeded to abuse and villify the committee for not accepting their outrageous proposition, and, in addition, proceeded to make certain offers and promises to Populists to try get them to split off from the party. Take warning! The Republican goldbug scheme is to try to split the Peoples Party. Keep your eye on any Populist who favors or helps the goldbugs in this contemptible scheme.

* * *

We are informed that great efforts have been made, in certain quarters, to get Populists to come to Raleigh this week to make some kind of trade with the Republicans for certain offices. We have been informed that Republicans are writing letters to certain Peoples Party office holders, and to others, whom they think they can tempt with certain inducements, to get them to come to Raleigh. We have letters saying that the Republicans have not only been actively distributing the Gill-Amos circular, but in some cases have offered to *pay the expenses of any Peoples Party man* who would come to Raleigh this week to meet them.

* * *

We notice that one Republican paper says there is to be a Peoples Party State convention in Raleigh this week, and that the Republicans will fix up a fusion ticket with such as are here. Another Republican paper says that it is the duty of Republicans to encourage the bolters and kickers. Of course it is clear that the purpose of these Republican goldbugs is to try to divide and split the Peoples Party. Any Peoples Party man who comes to Raleigh this week will NOT come as a delegate representing his people. He will represent nobody, and the Peoples Party *will not recognize what he does*. He may get the promise of an office, and will, no doubt, promise to deliver a certain number of the Peoples Party votes to the Republicans in return for it; but they will not be able to split the Peoples Party by such tactics.

* * *

The Republicans will get just one vote by such a deal with such a man. Those who go in such a trade, in defiance of their party, are on their way to the Republican camp, and the sooner they get there the better. There will be two recruits who will leave the old parties and come to us on principle to take the place of every man who deserts his principles and the Peoples Party. Those who cannot abide by the action of the Peoples Party organization can go at once into the Republican party, or back to his vomit in which ever of the old parties he prefers. The Peoples Party will never go into either party. It will stand by principle and fight both wings of the gold party.

SOME REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS HAVE THE DEMOCRATIC DISEASE.

We have received a number of letters asking us why we did not reply to the contemptible, villainous attacks which some of the Republican organs have been making on Senator Butler and the People's Party State committee for the past two weeks. These Republican pie-counter organs deserve no more notice, and will do no more harm than the Democratic machine papers have done in the past. In fact, they are suffering with exactly the same complaint.

* * *

In 1892, when Senator Butler and the members of the People's Party refused to vote for British goldbug Grover Cleveland, and for Governor Carr because he supported such a Tory and enemy of the people, what happened? Every little hungry Democratic machine editor in the State began to pour out the vials of their wrath and abuse on Mr. Butler and the People's Party. These newspapers did not attempt to show that Grover Cleveland was a patriot or a true American, or to prove by argument that the principles of the People's Party were wrong, or that the members of the People's Party were inconsistent in refusing to support such men. No, to answer our arguments or to give the facts was something that they did not dare to do. They simply dealt in villainous and lying abuse. They called every man who joined the People's Party a deluded crank, a traitor, and a turncoat. Why? Simply because thousands of the honest yeomanry of the State had asserted their manhood. Simply because these men had gotten between the State Democratic machine and the goldbug Democratic pie-counter at Washington, which was then in sight.

* * *

The Republican politicians in the State are now suffering with this same disease. They do not dare to discuss the principles contained in the proposition which the People's Party made to the Republicans for co-operation. They do not even try to discuss and defend the spoils proposition tendered the People's Party in the Republican proposition. No, no. They cannot afford to do this any more than the Democratic machine could afford to tell the truth and face the issue in 1892. They are simply "cussing" mad because the People's Party has refused to sell out to them for a mess of pottage, because the People's Party has dared to stand up for principle now as it did in 1892. The People's Party has gotten betweenthe hungry, gold-truckling pie-hunter and the Republican gold pie-counter at Washington, which they think is now in sight for them. Hence the "cussing," hence the abuse.

* * *

We will not at present pay any more attention to this gang than we did to the Democratic machine in 1892. But at the proper time the People's Party will be very apt to knock some sense if not some decency into them after the fashion that they have administered it to the Democrats in the past. The people are right, and will stand for those who stand for the right.

WHAT A STATE MAY DO WITH MONEY.

We could not give space to more interesting and, at this time, more instructive matter than is presented by Maj. W. A. Guthrie in this issue under the head of "Legal Tender by States." It is something which will be pecked at, as a matter of course, by little goldbugs, but it is also something against which they can produce no effective argument.

* * *

Comment on the article cannot strengthen it, but it may be pointed out that a State need not be subject to the conditions which a national goldbug administration may impose, unless such conditions are desired. And if a State should decide to nullify those conditions, in part at least, it would not be going beyond the rights and franchises granted by the national Constitution.

* * *

For a State to pursue the policy outlined by Maj. Guthrie would be to bring forth from corporate and monopoly organs a terrific fusilade of criticism and abuse; but this would be no worse, nor would there be any more rascality or villainy in it than there was in the abuse heaped upon those patriots who met in Mecklenburg in 1775, and declared they would no longer submit to tyranny.

* * *

North Carolina people were the first to make that declaration, and it was heard and endorsed and vindicated by every State in the country at that time. North Carolina now may, if she will, make another declaration of independence; and while it would be met with effort at ridicule and abuse by goldbugs and administration tools of the money power, the people would hear and sustain that declaration with the same zeal and the same effect as the declaration of 1795. Let the people awake. The depressing conditions under which they work will never be voluntarily lifted by those who impose them. He who would be free must himself strike the first blow.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Another Populist is seated in the House of Representatives. House committee No. 2 has decided upon the following cases and will report them to the House:

Mitchell, Republican, vs. Walsh, Democrat, from the Eighth District of New York in favor of Mitchell the contestant; Martin, Populist, vs. Lockhart, Democrat, from the Sixth North Carolina District, in favor of Martin, the contestant; Thompson, Populist, vs. Shaw, Democrat, from the Third North Carolina District, in favor of Shaw, the sitting member.

It will thus be seen that Hon. Chas. H. Martin, Populist, takes the place of Mr. Lockhart, Democrat, who broke into Congress under the usual Democratic methods. THE CAUCASIAN cordially congratulates the people of the Sixth District in thus being represented by the man of their choice—and one who, we believe, will reflect credit on them as well as himself in any matter with which he may have to deal during the present term.

It cannot be otherwise than a matter of regret that Dr. Cyrus Thompson, who was, without doubt, the choice of the people of the Third District, will not represent them. His ability is not questioned by anybody of any party. We cannot yet criticise the action of the Elections Committee in this case, but we are at liberty to say that it was generally conceded that Dr. Thompson had one of the strongest cases in all that were tested; and while the people of his district must yield to the decision of the committee, they will feel that there has been some looseness somewhere, for they *know* something about the nefarious methods employed to make it appear that a majority of the voters supported Mr. Shaw.

THE COLORED PEOPLE SEE IT.

We clip the following from an editorial in the "Elm City Gazette," published at Newberne, N. C. The editor is a colored man. He says:

"Give us the silver dollar of 412½ grains—a full legal tender and the gold dollar and we shall soon hear the busy hum of industry throughout this broad land, and see prosperity perch once more upon the banner of the laboring man."

* * *

The colored man will never be any better off till there is more money. If we have to live under the gold standard the colored man will see harder times than he sees now. If we don't have silver money then the colored man will not see much more money. Silver is about all the money that he sees and he doesn't see much of that.

* * *

If we are to live under the gold standard, then the colored man will be paid more than ever in store orders instead of in money.

Senator Sherman says Mr. McKinley is committed to the gold policy, and Mr. McKinley is not calling Senator Sherman a fool or a liar.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We read that Baron Hirsch, the rich Hebrew philanthropist who recently died, left the Prince of Wales a legacy of five million dollars. There is a suspicion that Wales had borrowed a tremendous amount of money from the Baron. All the pay the baron could get out of the prince was some social recognition while living. This "social recognition is held powerful high by "dooks" and such things, but strange to say, there are fools who will pay for it—and pay the price asked. The baron probably thought, or knew, that this was about all he could ever get out of Wales, and to save his executors from an English law suit, be squared up by leaving the prince enough to pay the debt due himself.

I can state positively that Col. Jas H. Holt, Jr., one of the best known young men and one of the largest manufacturers in the State, will be one of the delegates from this district and is one of McKinley's most earnest supporters.—Charlotte Observer Correspondence.

THE CAUCASIAN asserted some time ago that the people were rapidly learning that anything was better than the Democratic party. The large and influential Holt family has, up to now, been a bulwark of Democracy in this State, and the loss of its influence is as big a single blow as it could get. We may not be able to commend the entire course of Col. Holt, but we do most cordially congratulate him on leaving a party of "perfidy and dishonor"—one that is so split up and so inane in character as to represent nothing on God's earth. Col. Holt has not gone right, but he cannot possibly go to a worse organization than the one he has just left.

The pie-counter Republicans are now abusing the State committee of the People's party. They do not dare to discuss the Republican pie-counter proposition, or to show why it should have been accepted by the People's party. They do not dare to discuss our proposition to them, or to show why they cannot agree to the principles contained in said proposition. They try to call attention from their gold-bug spoils policy by abusing the People's party State committee, and, strange to say, a few Populists help them. These Republican emissaries, calling themselves Populists, are getting ready to go into one of the old gold parties. They may go, but the Peoples party will never go into either one of these organizations, or sacrifice its principles to get offices from either one of them.

Senator Butler has introduced recently two important bills—one to prohibit the making of gold notes and mortgages, the other to make the Trade dollar, the Mexican dollar and the Japanese (Yen) dollar all a full legal tender for this country. All these dollars are heavier than our present silver dollar. If Congress will not pass these bills, the next State legislature should take action on at least one of them. The legislature clearly has the power to prohibit gold notes and mortgages.

Silver was demonetized in 1873. Then began a period of contraction and depression. It became acute in 1879. From that year to 1895 there were 171,389 business crashes in the country involving nearly three billion dollars. Gold standard makes good times—very good times; for the infernal sharks who took in all the goods and property involved in these failures at from one-tenth to one-half their market value, and then formed trusts.

Many of the colored voters of the east are very much alarmed for fear that they will be disfranchised if there is no fusion this year. THE CAUCASIAN takes this method of assuring the colored voters of the east that whether there is co-operation or not, the People's Party will see to it that the colored voters shall have a chance to cast their votes and have their votes counted, no matter whether they vote with us or not. The People's Party favors honest elections on principle.

Some of the abuse which certain pie-counter Republicans are heaping upon Senator Butler is no doubt inspired by their disappointment at the last legislature in not being able to lay partisan hands on the asylums and schools of the State. If some of the Republicans could have had their way, they would have plunged these institutions into the pool of partisan politics and made them a political foot-ball to be kicked to and fro every two years.

Senator Hill talked six days to kill the Peffer bond sale investigation resolution. He came nearer talking himself to death than he did the resolution. And strange to say! no Demy paper seems to feel called upon to say anything about much talking. If a Populist makes two or three speeches of an hour each, there goes up a mongrel, canine howl from these papers about long-winded speeches, &c. See?

Chairman Pou has gone into the predicting business again. He says that the Democratic party will sweep the State this year. It will be remembered that this same chairman Pou predicted a week before the last election that the rocked ribbed machine would sweep the State by 40,000 majority. Chairman Pou, like the boy in the graveyard whistles to keep up his courage. Who can blame him for that?

The urbane and erstwhile genial editor of the Charlotte Observer is mad again. This time it is because the Senate passed Senator Peffer's resolution to investigate those secret and scandalous bond deals. And the worst part of the whole thing is that Hill, "the watchdog for the rascals," didn't want it passed.

The Utah Democrat has changed its name. It endured the cognomen as long as it could, but being a straight "in the middle of the road" Populist paper, it concluded to change its name and is now published as "The X Rays." It is a good name. It shows up a lot of the rascality of the two old parties.

At the town election of La Grange on Monday of last week, the Democrats and Republicans fused in order to beat the People's party ticket for Mayor and Aldermen. It will not be long until these two old parties will be fusing from one end of the State to the other, in their efforts to defeat the party of principle and the party of the people.

We have received a letter from one of the county chairmen of the Peoples party stating that the Republicans were distributing the Gill-Amos circular, and offering to pay the expenses of any Peoples party man who would go to Raleigh on May 13th to attend the Republican State convention. We will see how far this game has been worked.

Two weeks ago we asked if there were any members of the People's Party who were in favor of accepting the proposition which the Republicans made to the People's Party State committee. So far we have not heard from a single one. If there is one we wish to publish his name.

McKinley seems to be very much in the lead as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. It is generally asserted and as generally admitted that his campaign for the nomination has been a "boodle business" from start up to date.

We presume the Hon. Jno. S. Henderson, who recently made a complete flop into the goldbug camp, is getting his reward. Republican papers are patting him on the back and saying "good Johnnie."

VEST GETS RELIGION

He Follows Senators Teller and Tillman With a Note of Defiance to the Goldbugs.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS

Of Thompson and Martin—Martin Seated in Place of Lockhart—Butler Shows Up Hill's Flop—The Goldbugs Will Control the National Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The past week has been of more than unusual interest in Congress. Senator Vest has followed Senators Teller and Tillman in making a declaration on the same line as theirs. The positions which Senators Teller and Tillman took was not unexpected, as their views were known, but the position of Senator Vest was a great surprise, as well as a great gratification to many of his friends. A few months ago Senator Vest stated that he would stand by whoever was nominated at the Chicago convention. This caused him to be criticised by a few in Washington, who had thought that he was a man who would put his convictions and principles above party; and, besides, it raised a storm of protest among the rank and file of the Democratic party in Missouri. At that time Senator Vest thought that the silver men would control the Chicago convention. He now sees that the gold men and monopolists have the machinery and will dominate the convention, as they have in the past. Last week, in a deliberate and earnest speech, he pointed out the tactics and methods which the gold men are now using to control both old party conventions, and closed by saying that if the administration continued to dominate the State Democratic conventions with Federal patronage and other influences, as it did the Democratic State convention of Michigan, that he and the people would not be bound by the action of such a convention. His speech was listened to with the deepest interest by every Senator and by the crowded galleries. He admitted that the great masses of his party at home had criticised him severely for saying that he would stand by the nominee of the convention, whoever he might be. This shows, and there are many other evidences to the same effect, that the people are determined not to follow goldbugs and machine politicians any further; that they are determined this year to condemn the traitorous parties that have brought the country to stagnation and poverty, and to vote for more money and better times.

THE BOND DEAL TO BE INVESTIGATED

The measure of the greatest interest for the past week was Senator Peffer's resolution to appoint a special committee of five Senators to investigate Cleveland and Carlisle's bond deal with the Rothschild syndicate. Senator Hill led the fight on behalf of the gold men in opposing an investigation. He talked day after day, but without effect. When the final vote came at 4 o'clock on last Thursday evening, the resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority. A number of efforts, however, were made to defeat the resolution by indirect tactics. When these efforts failed and every man was forced to take a stand squarely, in favor of investigation or against investigation, a number who were opposed to investigation were afraid to go on record against the resolution. Senator Peffer and the People's Party deserve the credit for the passage of this resolution. Congress has been in session here for months, with these bond transactions going on, and not a single Republican or Democrat made an effort to stop them or made an effort to investigate the nature of the transactions. A number of Democrats and Republicans, seeing that they could not defeat the resolution, got some who were really in favor of the resolution to join with them in amending it so as to have the Finance committee of the Senate, instead of a special committee, to investigate the bond transactions. This was done to keep Senator Peffer from being on the committee. This conduct of the old party Senators was anything but praiseworthy. It showed a littleness that the people will not approve, and that they, themselves, should be ashamed of. But it throws the responsibility of the investigation upon the Finance committee, and if the facts and the truths are not brought out the blame will lie on the heads of the old parties. If Senator Peffer had been put at the head of the committee, as he deserved to be, there would have been no doubt about all of the facts of those dark and shady transactions being brought to the full light of day.

SENATOR HILL PRAISES SENATOR WOLCOTT.

In our last letter we called attention to how the goldbug papers were praising Senator Wolcott (who claimed to be a silver man), for saying that he would help the goldbugs elect a goldbug President. Senator Hill in his speech against the bond investigation also went out of his way to speak warm words of praise for a silver Republican like Senator Wolcott, who would turn his back on his convictions, and stand by a goldbug party. This is significant. It shows that not only the gold Republicans are anxious for every silver Republican to stay in his party, but that the gold Democrats are equally anxious that the silver Republicans should stay in the Republican party under the circumstances. In short, the only hope for the success of the gold trust is for silver Republicans and silver Democrats to stay in their parties and help elect whoever the gold men put up.

In this same speech, Senator Hill said that a man could be a good Democrat and hold any views that he pleased on the money question. Now it is admitted by all that the money question is the overshadowing question for the coming campaign—that it is more important than the tariff or any other issue. Therefore, Senator Hill could have said, with even a greater show of truthfulness, that a man could be a good Democrat and hold any views on the tariff that he saw fit; or, in fact, could be a Democrat and hold any views on any question that he saw fit. That is, a man could be a high protectionist; a rank goldbug; a shouting British Tory; a subservient tool of trusts, monopolies, and combines; an ardent admirer of John Sherman, and at the same time be a good Democrat. This is the correct view of the matter from the goldbug standpoint, and the hope of the gold men is to get the silver men and those who claim to be friends of the people to take the same view, and follow the lead of the gold machine.

THE GOLD MEN WILL CONTROL.

A few weeks ago the silver men claimed that they would surely control the national Democratic convention, but every day it grows plainer that the same thing will happen at Chicago, on July 7th, that has happened at every other national Democratic convention—that is, the money power and the monopolists will again write the platform and name the candidate. But fortunately, such action on the part of the national Democratic convention this year, instead of being a misfortune, will be a blessing. It will give the silver Republicans of the West, the silver Democrats of the South, and patriots everywhere, a chance to get together under one banner and fight the enemies of our country, who in the past have, to some extent, managed to hide behind party name and a straddling party platform. It matters not what the leaders do. The great masses of the people in the South and West will support the man nominated by the People's Party at St. Louis, on July 22d, and that candidate stands a better chance of being elected President than Abe Lincoln stood when he was elected in a three cornered fight.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MCKINLEY.

Editor Kohlsaat, who is a pronounced goldbug, and the editor of the Times-Herald the leading gold paper in Chicago, now comes out and says that he and the other gold men have been assured for over a year from McKinley's own lips that he is opposed to the free coinage of silver; that he would not accept the nomination on a free coinage platform, and that he would stand squarely with the so-called sound money crowd. Editor Kohlsaat says that he is now at liberty to make this statement public, inasmuch as McKinley has enough delegates already pledged to him to make his nomination sure. He explains that he has kept this information from the public so as not to hurt McKinley's chances with the great masses of the people. But now that McKinley is as good as nominated, he wants the whole world to know where he stands. This is the same game that the politicians and gold men have always played in the past. They have found out months, if not years, ahead just where every candidate or probable candidate for the Presidency stood on the money question, and whenever they were satisfied that they could own and control the candidate if elected, no matter what his past record was or what he had said on the money question, then they were ready to support him. The only difference in this programme is that never before have they let the people know where a candidate stood until after he was elected and duly installed in the White House. Then it was too late for the people to protect themselves. But now the people have timely warning before their votes are cast. The delegates from every State that are pledged to McKinley have timely warning and sufficient justification in not casting their votes for him. But if the delegates, in the face of the direct and positive information that McKinley is a goldbug, should proceed to nominate such a man, then let no true American citizen who loves his wife, his children, and his home, cast his vote for such a British tory, and for such an enemy of the money of the Constitution and the prosperity of the people, on next November.

SENATOR BUTLER SHOWS UP SENATOR HILL.

Senator Palmer was making a speech in favor of the gold standard one day this week, and asked if any Senator would dare to say that if we had free coinage of silver that the bullion value of the silver dollar would be equal to the bullion value of the gold dollar. Senator Butler arose and said that he would be glad to answer the question by quoting from a speech which Senator Hill, of New York, made at Elmira on December 4th, 1892. In that speech Senator Hill argued that free coinage would make the silver dollar not only by law, but by weight, equal to the gold dollar in every respect, as free coinage did before 1873. Senator Butler proceeded to read the following extracts from the speech of Senator Hill:

"Did ever anything but free bimetallic coinage, down to 1873, make our gold and silver dollars equal by every test? Did ever free bimetallic coinage, down to 1873, for one hour fail to make the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, whether at mint or crucible, or at any market in the wide world?"

Then a little further on he says:

"But to maintain a parity implies the existence of a parity. No parity exists between the two. Melt the gold coin and it can be recoined again and again, a gold dollar, for its private owner, because gold has free coinage, and 25.8 troy grains are the fixed weight of the gold dollar. Melt the silver coin and it cannot be recoined for its private owner. It can be sold to the Treasury, but for 75 cents or less, because silver has not free coinage though 412 1-2 troy grains of silver are indeed the present weight of the silver dollar."

When Senator Butler had read to this point, Senator Palmer, seeing that the leading gold man on his own side had thoroughly answered, as years ago, all of the goldbug arguments which he was now making, as well Senator Palmer, in that speech jected to the further reading of speech. The next paragraph Senator Butler would have read Senator Palmer objected to the ing of, is as follows:

"But free metallic coinage is the thing needful. Free bimetallic age would purchase neither silver gold, but would monetize both in old rated true "parity."

"I admit that last year the mere of free bimetallic coinage at the of Congress (not as ignorant enlarged Treasury purchase silver) lifted all silver in all in all mints, in all banks, in all uries throughout the civilized from less than $1 per ounce than $1-20 per ounce, $1.29 being the point at which, with metallic coinage, price would and fixed ratio begin, thus ing two-thirds of its present ized disparagement in countries early bimetallic."

This shows how Hill was when he was a candidate for the idency in 1892, and we now see he had been elected that he have taken just the same Grover Cleveland has. The South in 1892 very foolishly clared in all of their State for free silver and for Grover land. They got Grover Cleveland did not get free silver. If they nominated David Bennett Hill, would have gotten David Hill, but they would not have free silver. Neither can they get electing the man the Democratic vention will nominate at this year.

THE MARTIN AND THOMPSON CONTESTED CASES.

The House Committee on Elections has decided against Congressman Lockhart in the Sixth District and in favor of Mr. Martin, the Populist candidate for Congress in that District. Mr. Martin's case was a very strong one, and it has been conceded from the first that the committee would be bound to seat him on the evidence.

In the contest between Dr. Thompson and Mr. Shaw in the Third District, the Committee have decided in favor of Mr. Shaw, the sitting member. The Committee admitted that there were great frauds in the Fayetteville box, and a number of other boxes, but declined to throw out the boxes out, which was the point on which Dr. Thompson's attorneys rested their case. The Democratic returning boards in the last election threw out a large number of boxes in the district on little or no provocation, in fact, on mere technicalities such as the polls not being opened exactly at seven o'clock. If the Fayetteville box had been in favor of Dr. Thompson and the Democratic returning board had thrown it out on the evidence which was presented here, it is admitted by all that this committee would not have put the box back in the count. There was probably greater fraud at the Fayetteville box than at any other place in the district, and it does certainly seem that if there was ever a box that should be thrown out that it was this one. There will be general regret among those who know Dr. Thompson at the decision of the Committee. Dr. Thompson is a man, not only of the highest personal integrity, but is a scholar of wide learning and a man who could be worth a great deal to his State and to his district in Congress. If he had been seated he would have been one of the shining lights of the People's Party here.

Mr. Goodwin, a People's Party contestant from Alabama, has been seated, and has since been nominated Governor by the People's Party of that State. This makes two People's Party Congressmen that have been seated in contests this session of Congress.

SENATOR DUBOIS WILL NOT SUPPORT GOLDBUG.

Senator DuBois of Idaho has taken a stand with Senator Teller. He has written a letter to the chairman of the State Republican committee of Idaho, saying that he would not support the nominee of the Republican convention for President, if it nominated McKinley or any other goldbug. Senator DuBois is one of the sixteen Republican Senators who signed the silver resolutions prepared and signed by Senator Teller. Now let Senator Pritchard from the South stand by the West for the money of the Constitution.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

THIS YEAR TO

The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They have added a Tailoring Department this year

And make Suits to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

OCCONEECHEE FARM J.S.C.

Headquarters for the Best, Only

BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNERS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian and Pit Games, Buff Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Pea Fowls and Fan-tail Pigeons.

Fowls and Eggs For Sale at All Times.

66 PRIZES WON THE PAST TWO YEARS.

ALSO Shropshire and Dorset Sheep out of Imported Ewes by Imported Bucks. Bust Bred Black Essex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain Registered Jersey Cattle. Royally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Get Pedigreed Stock If You Buy of Us

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

ADDRESS OCCONEECHEE FARM, DURHAM, N. C.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

STOCK FOR SALE

—FROM—

High Scoring Thoroughbred Poultry.

We also breed Rabbits, Guinea Pigs and other pets.

Complete Catalogue on application

PRICES LOW.

Alamance Farm, Graham, N. C.

BANKS L. HOLT, Proprietor. J. P. KERR, Manager.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., May 14, 1896.

W. R. Henry at Spurrier's.

Mr. W. R. Henry will deliver his great speech, entitled, "More Money or the People Against Plutocracy," at Spurrier's, on the Rozzell's ferry road, Saturday, May 30th. Come and hear this distinguished orator discuss the great political issues of the day.

The Democrats are hereby tendered an opportunity to have their speaker present on this occasion, who can discuss the issues with Mr. Henry. A fair division of time will be granted. Speaking to begin at 11 o'clock.

The ladies are especially invited. Bring the ever-famous dinner basket well filled. The pleasures of a grand picnic and music will also constitute a part of the day's programme.

AT STATESVILLE.

Hon. W. R. Henry will deliver his great speech entitled "More Money, or the People Against Plutocracy," at Statesville, Tuesday, May 19th, at 12 noon. Come one and all to hear this distinguished orator discuss the great political issues of the day.

W. B. GIBSON, Chrman,
P. P. EX. Com, Iredell Co.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT

Changed to Thursday, June 4th, in Order to Accommodate Vice President Stevenson.

The faculty have changed the date of commencement day from Wednesday, June 3d, to Thursday, June 4th, in order to accommodate Vice President Stevenson, who has found that the wedding of his daughter will prevent his coming earlier than June 4th. The Vice President, with Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson Mr. Stevenson, will arrive at Greensboro at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, June 4th, and will be escorted from there to the University by a delegation of the trustees and alumni.

At commencement the Vice President will deliver the diplomas to the graduates and make an address, and will also be given a public reception, where everybody will have an opportunity to greet him and his family.

GEORGE T. WINSTON,
President.

NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Commencement Dates For This Splendid North Carolina Institution.

The commencement exercises of the State Normal and Industrial School will take place May 19th and 20th. Tuesday morning, May 19th the sermon will be preached by Rev. E. A. Yates, D. D., of Durham. A life-size oil portrait of Vance will be unveiled with appropriate exercises, the chief feature of which will be an address by Hon. R. H. Battle, of Raleigh, on his personal recollections of Vance as a man and as a friend and a promoter of education. Vance was the first Governor of North Carolina who recommended an appropriation for the special education of teachers, and it is peculiarly appropriate that his portrait should be the first to adorn the walls of the State Normal and industrial school.

The portrait is the work of W. G. Randall, our North Carolina artist, whose remarkable career has been so gratifying to the people of the State. Tuesday evening will be given to the senior class, and the representatives of the class will read their essays. Wednesday, May 20th, an address upon industrial education will be delivered by Dr Charles W. Dabney, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. It is also expected that Hon. J. L. M. Curry will be present and participate in the exercises on Wednesday. Wednesday evening the commencement occasion will close with an entertainment by the two literary societies.

THEN AND NOW.

What Cleveland Once Said—What He Now Commands.

In a speech in the Senate Mr. Vest recently showed up some Clevelandism in strong light.

Senator Vest cited with much feeling the case of his friend, Col. Benton, the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, and a man of eminent ability and spotless character. Col. Benton, during the campaign of 1888, made some speeches to the Missouri Democrats, pleading with them to vote the ticket which he believed represented the best welfare of the country. Col. Benton was summarily removed. Senator Vest hastened to Washington to find the reason, and was shown by the President a clipping from a newspaper which had bolted the Democratic State and Congressional ticket, charging the District Attorney with pernicious partisanship. On such evidence as this, and without a hearing the official was removed. Senator Vest said that he appealed to the President, and laid the facts in the case before him, the result being the revocation of the order.

"But," added Senator Vest, "not satisfied with revoking the order, the President addressed a letter—published first in the press of the country—to Col. Benton, in which he read him a lecture. He said he revoked the order because he found Col. Benton had not neglected his duties, but he wished it distinctly understood that while any man held office under his administration he did not approve of his dabbling in political canvasses or endeavoring to put his opinions upon the people of the United States."

Then the Senator continued:

ACTIVITY OF THE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Now, what is the aspect in regard to this money question before the people of this country? Mr. President, I say it with deep regret that this administration has its whole influence, all its patronage, all the power of eloquence of logic on the part of its Cabinet officers, to influence the opinions of the people of the United States, and to influence the snap conventions of which the Senator from Illinois has spoken. There was not long ago—a year ago—a convention in Nebraska, and the next day it was flashed across the country that the people of Nebraska has decided for honest money—sound money—this cant falsehood that is used to entrap the innocent and ignorant voters.

When the truth was known it was found the convention was made up of office-holders, postmasters, marshals, collectors of internal revenue, and men who are living upon the patronage of the Federal government, and whose lungs were filled with the air that came from the Treasury. This was a triumph of sound money! Where, then, was the civil service reform that gives us to-day 30,000 new incumbents of offices who can only be removed for cause?

Why, Mr. President, for weeks there has barely been a majority of Cabinet ministers present to discharge the duties for which they are paid by the people of this country. They have been traversing their respective States, and even outside of their States, haranguing the people in joint and single debate, and denouncing the "silver lunatics," and talking about honest, sound money. Have we heard a single whisper of censure from his excellency in regard to these proceedings? Have we heard any lecture from him as was given to my friend when he dared to advocate the cause—the unbroken cause—of the the Democratic party at that time?

THE SOUTH IS NOW THE PLACE.

"GO WEST YOUNG MAN" IS NO LONGER THE ADVICE TO BE HEEDED BY YOUNG MEN.

The Testimony of the Hundreds Who Attended the Northern Settlers' Convention at Southern Pines—What the South Needs and What It Offers.

An occurrence of note and importance last week was the meeting of the "Northern Settlers'" convention at Southern Pines. The especial object of the meeting was the formation and expression of an opinion by men who have come from the North and made their home in the Southern States. A general invitation was extended to all people from all States who might be interested, and in response to this there were representatives present from more than twenty States. A considerable number of representatives of Northern newspapers attended the meeting. The attendance aggregated about six hundred people.

The convention met in Piney Woods Inn, the new and splendidly appointed hotel at Southern Pines. Mr. G. Z. French, of Wilmington, was made temporary chairman.

Hon. Patrick Walsh, U. S. Senator from Georgia, addressed the convention. He brought to especial notice the Exposition of Southern Industries to be held in Chicago, and urged that a display of the States resources at this exposition would be opportune and profitable.

Gov. Elias Carr next addressed the meeting, cordially welcoming the visitors and touching upon the various resources and advantages offered by North Carolina to the health-seeker, home-seeker and investor.

The convention lasted two days during which many short speeches were made to both the enjoyment and edification of the listeners.

A permanent organization was formed by the election of Gen. John R. Lewis, of Georgia, as President, and Dr. L. T. Smith, of Southern Pines, as Secretary and Treasurer.

The convention issued the following address to the public as a concise expression of the views of Northern and foreign born citizens of the United States concerning their respective sections:

"Owing to peculiarly favorable climatic conditions and natural geological divisions the South is blessed with resources distinctive and of inestimable value. Its healthfulness far surpasses that of any other section of the Union; it is unsurpassed in variety and fertility, and its mineral, agricultural and horticultural products furnish the basis of a great diversity of industries. The Southern harvest has taken the first premium at the World's Fair at Chicago in wool and wheat.

"It has been clearly attested by many settlers in each Southern State that Northern men can find not only profitable investments here in their new homes, but can live with their families in pleasant social relations with their native neighbors, enjoying their political and religious convictions as fully and fearlessly as anywhere in the North or in the wide world. It has been demonstrated that this section has within its borders numerous places where persons with sensitive lungs and throats may be cured of their ailments and live in vigorous health the allotted years of human kind.

"The testimonies of this cloud of witnesses have been corroborated by exhibits at great fairs and expositions of recent years where as fine fruits and vegetables, as rich ores and precious stones, as heavy corn and wheat and other grains as the earth affords, have been examined.

"Our mines, mills and other manufactories; our farms, forests and fisheries are now vieing with each other in such rivalry for first place among profitable investments that no one need fear to devote his talents and capital to one or the other.

"Raw materials of every industry are to be found in inexhaustible quantities at our doors. Religion, education and broad ideas are generally fostered by all classes of our citizens. The Sonth needs a larger populations of a thrifty, skilled and intelligent class. It needs more banking capital to help development. Its people (to the manner born) appreciate these things, and without a dissenting voice unite with us in inviting all men of of trained ability and good morals to join us in building up this, the grandest country that the sun shines upon."

Marked interest was manifested in the plan of making an exhibit at Chicago and the convention unanimously adopted resolutions commendatory of the liberality and enterprise of citizens of Chicago in proposing to organize and maintain the Chicago and Southern States Exposition for the display of Southern resourses and industries, and recommended that every Southern State make an exhibit there.

The following resolutions were adopted.

"Whereas, We have one of the greatest sections of the country in scope of vast and illimitable resources, and, whereas, if we keep this knowledge to ourselves our Northern friends will suffer and die in ignorance of the fact, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That this convention urges upon each section of the South the supreme need of advertising its resources, in papers and periodicals which reach Northern people, and that such advertising should be facts and only facts, and that nothing should be contained in such advertisements which cannot be amply sustained, upon examination by would-be settlers, and that each section necessarily having some particular point in which it exceeds, that particular point should be made the key-note of advertisement, leaving for others their own key-note.

"Whereas, Many people from Northern States deem the South the hot-bed of disease during the summer months, and whereas such is not the case, therefore be it,

"Resolved, That this convention declares for itself and for each individual member that the health of the South is as good as that of the North and that persons from the Northeast can visit any locality in the South during the summer with as much freedom and full immunity from disease as than can visit any similar locality in the North.

"Whereas, Owing to almost ideal conditions of temperature, humidity and length of day which the South possesses for the manufacture of cotton goods, be it,

"Resolved, That this convention urges upon all citizens of the South to co-operate in the erection of cotton mills in the different sections that our farmers may be able to realize the best prices for that staple product.',

Resolutions were adopted pledging aid in the establishment of free libraries; thanking the officers of the Seaboard Air Line for its courtesies and congratulating it for the development along its line and particularly congratulating it upon the valuable work being done by Vice President St. John; thanking the citizens of Southern Pines, and manager Charles St. John, of Piney Woods Inn, for courtesies; thanking John T. Patrick for efficient work for efforts to make the convention a success, and thanking the Southern Associated Press correspondent for full and accurate reports of the proceedings.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Some Record of What the People's Representatives Are Trying to Do.

THE PEFFER RESOLUTION

Passes the Senate—Hill Tried Hard to Talk it to Death—The Finance Committee to do the Investigating—High Jinks in the Pension Business—A Salary Grab Carnival.

Monday, May 4.—Senate.

Ten pension bills introduced.

Mr. Butler introduced a joint resolution to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress, directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gen. Francis Nash and William Davidson, of North Carolina. The resolution provides for an appropriation of $5,000 for each monument.

HOUSE.

Ten pension bills were introduced.

Representative Woodman, of Illinois, introduced a resolution providing that the House of Representatives directly request the President to make immediate proclamation that a condition of war in Cuba is recognized, and that it is the purpose of this government to preserve a position of neutrality, and that the United States will look with especial disfavor on the continuance of any methods of warfare not recognized in the rules of war as practiced by the leading nations of the civilized world. In the preamble it is recited that "the executive department of the government has not seen fit to act on the almost universal recommendation of the people as expressed by both branches of Congress," and that the situation in that most unhappy island is becoming a stench in the nostrils of Christendom; the murders, the outrages, the barbarities, and horrors perpetrated by the Spanish in Cuba are so notorious that civilization itself stands appalled."

Tuesday, May 5.—Senate.

Six pension bills were introduced.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill for the purchase of a site and the construction of a suitable school building for a school for the Croatan Indians in Robeson county, N. C.

Appropriation bills were discussed during the day.

The chief feature of interest during the session was the bringing up of Senator Peffer's resolution to investigate those secret bond sales. Hill, the "watchdog for the rascals," was on the alert, and again began a scheme to talk the bill to death if he could. In his long-winded harangue he intimated lots of rascality which Peffer's resolution did not quite reach, and he threatened the Republicans that if they did not vote down this Peffer resolution, he would expose some of the Jno. Sherman deals. He lost his head and went into abuse. He charged the Senators with being about to make fools of themselves by passing a "foolish, contemptible, and absurd" resolution. He talked about the "persecution and mud-slinging" with which the Secretary of the Treasury was being threatened. He commented at some length on the contracts for the bond issues, and said that August Belmont & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Rothschild & Son, of London; Seligman & Co., of New York, and others were those who contracted with Secretary Sherman. Then, as now, said the Senator, the syndicate got the bonds. Men who had the money invested it.

He said that it was not that he cared anything for Mr. Carlisle or for the administration, but if these bond contracts were to be paraded "on the stump" in the coming campaign, then he proposed to place the Sherman contracts alongside the Carlisle contracts, showing that the former were with the same bankers, "the same J. Pierpont Morgan that you are throwing in Mr. Cleveland's face."

[THE CAUCASIAN hopes that the villainy and rascality of the whole rotten gang will get an airing and be exposed some day. If it could all be known the people would wipe both these thieving parties off the earth in the next election.]

Hill strung his speech out over about fourteen pages of the Congressional Record in his time-killing operation.

Mr. Pettigrew believed in a searching operation, which would "lay bare" the secret features of the bond transactions. A sharp controversy occurred between Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Hill as to what course Secretary Carlisle should have pursued in awarding forfeited bonds, Mr. Pettigrew asserting that the award to Morgan & Co. was "rotten and dishonest to the core."

Mr. Pettigrew also criticised Mr. Sherman for his recent tribute to the Treasury administration.

"Who is more competent to express such a tribute," asked Mr. Hill, "than the distinguished Senator from Ohio, himself a Secretary of the Treasury?"

"That is a matter of opinion," responded Mr. Pettigrew. "I do not doubt that the Senator from New York and the Morgan syndicate will forever proclaim that the Senator from Ohio is the best authority that can possibly be found, so long as he openly indorses the plunder of the people and the robbery of the Treasury."

About a hundred pension bills were passed.

HOUSE.

Ten pension bills introduced.

The naval appropriation bill was discussed. This bill originally provided for the building of four battle ships. The Senate reduced the number to two. The House stuck out for four of these ships costing about eight million dollars apiece, and refused to agree to the Senate's reduction by a vote of 141 to 81.

Wednesday, May 6.—Senate.

Only two pension bills introduced.

The Peffer resolution to investigate bond sales came up again. Hill, "the watch dog for the rascals" renewed his efforts to talk the bill to death. He resorted to the expediency of accusing the Republicans of being as big rascals as the Democrats were, and in this he was right. In proof of this he read a telegram sent by "Morgan, Morton, and Seligman" from London to President Hayes during a bond transaction in 1877.

"Note the name 'Morton,'" said Mr. Hill. "This is the name of the distinguished Governor of New York and a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. If the lightning should strike the distinguished Governor, for whom personally I have the greatest respect, I propose to read this telegram from 'Morgan, Morton, and Seligman,' as to paying bonds in gold. It may shed some light on the ticket—Morgan, Morton, Seligman, and victory."

[So some more of the rascality begins to be made known—ED.]

John Sherman moved that the resolution be referred to the Finance Committee. This was lost by a vote of 17 to 35. Then Senator Lodge, a New England goldbug moved that the investigation of the bond sales be made by the Senate Finance Committee. This was passed by a vote of 35 to 20. It was agreed then that a vote on the original resolution should be had on the next day.

HOUSE.

Nineteen pension bills were introduced.

The House then went into the business of passing pension bills and passed one every five minutes until seventy-two had been passed. And then Mr. Pickler raised a row because the House adjourned without passing more.

Thursday, May 7.—Senate.

Three pension bills introduced.

To-day the supreme effort of Hill, the "watchdog for the rascals" was made against the resolution to investigate the bond deals.

The vote on the adoption of the resolution was 51 to 6. All the Republicans and Populists who were present, as well as eighteen Democrats, voted for it. The vote was taken at 4 o'clock, and was preceded by a day of interesting debate. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, was the first Speaker, opposing the resolution, regarding it "as an illegitimate means of procuring material to affect and inflame the public mind." In the course of his speech Senator Palmer asked if free silver would bring about a 50 cent, 60 cent, 70 cent, 80 cent, or 90 cent dollar.

Mr. Butler said he would answer the question by reading from a speech by Senator Hill, known as the "Elmira speech." He was proceeding to read at much length Mr. Hill's early views on the metals, when Mr. Palmer refused to yield longer, saying: "I asked a plain, distinct question, to which I have received a great amount of wind, and I decline to yield further."

[Everytime Senator Butler gets after these old goldbug hirelings, they either get a tremendous dressing down, or they manage to prevent him from speaking to avoid the lashing he gives them.]

THE TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution directing the investigation is very explicit, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed:

First. To investigate and report generally all the material facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury in the years eighteen hundred and ninety-four, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Second. To investigate and report specially what amount of available funds, classified, was in the United States Treasury and on deposit in other places subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury at the time the bonds were sold or offered for sale; whether there was or not coin enough on hand to meet all coin obligations of the government due at the time said bonds were sold or when they were offered for sale; what obligations were due at that time and the amount of each, stated separately; what were the reasons for any unusual withdrawal of coin from the Treasury shortly before bonds were sold or offered for sale, if such unusual withdrawals were in fact made, and by what persons or classes of persons and for what purpose or on what account such withdrawals were made; who purchased the bonds, in what amounts, and where, whether in the United States or in foreign countries, and in what proportions, and from what persons or classes of persons the gold was procured with which to pay for the bonds; what the bonds sold for, and what was the market price of our government bonds at the time, and what effect the bond sales had on the credit and business of the people of the United States.

Third. To investigate and report as to the manner of disposing of said bonds; by what authority, and what contracts, advertisements, or proposals were made by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation thereto: what agreements or contracts, and whether oral or in writing, and whether publicly or privately, were entered into by the Secretary of the Treasury and any syndicate or person or persons with respect to the sale and purchase of the bonds, and the profits made or to be made by such syndicate, or any person or persons connected with such syndicate, directly or indirectly; whether such contract or agreement had any and what effect on the prices offered for the bonds; what the effect was, and who, if any, person, profited by it, and to what extent.

HOUSE.

Nine pension bills introduced.

Friday, May 8.—Senate.

Ten pension bills introduced.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon. I desire to give notice that immediately on the conclusion of the passage through the Senate of the last appropriation bill I shall move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by the votes of the qualified electors of the States. I shall make that motion not with a view merely of making a speech, because I have submitted about all I desire to say so far as I am concerned individually, but for the purpose of prosecuting the measure to a conclusion.

HOUSE.

Nine pension bills introduced.

The House indulged in a big "salary grab" game to-day. The members voted themselves $100 per month for clerk hire. The resolution which gives this bonus is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby authorized to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to each Member and Delegate for annual clerk hire an amount not exceeding the sum of $100 per month, to be certified by them on the first day of each calendar month in the manner provided in the joint resolution approved March 3, 1893."

Mr. Aldrich commenting on the resolution said:

"I am authorized by the committee to say—that the resolution provided for annual clerks for members was defeated in the committee by a tie vote; but upon further consideration it was agreed that it be reported back to the House without recommendation. I wish simply to say that it provides for an allowance of $100 per month for the entire year to each and every member of the House, including the fifty chairmen of the committees, who now have clerks. On the theory that we shall adjourn by the 1st of June, or thereabouts, it involves an expenditure of some $216,000 for the remainder of this year, or until the beginning of the next regular session of Congress."

There was considerable discussion over this "job," but it passed—of course it passed!! Nobody but a fool thought it would be killed in a Republican House. What are those Republicans there for? It passed by a vote of 130 to 108. There were 117 members who were paired or did not vote.

Among those who voted against it were Congressmen Linney, Lockhart, Pearson, Shuford, Skinner, and Strowd of North Carolina. Messrs. Settle and Woodard voted for it.

A tremendous number of pension bills were passed.

Saturday, May 9.—Senate.

Two pension bills introduced.

Mr. DUBOIS. I introduce a joint resolution as follows:

"Be it resolved, etc., That after the date of this act no bonds of the United States shall be issued by any officer of the United States, under any existing law, until the President shall have communicated to Congress, in a message, the facts showing the necessity for such issue of bonds, and the amount of bonds required for such purpose, and until Congress by the passage of a bill or joint resolution shall authorize such bonds to be paid.

The fool killer is certainly dead. If he was alive it would be impossible to hear any such fool talk as that of the Populists going back to the Democratic camps. Some Democrats seem to be about as big fools in their utterances along this line as the party is when it "has a chance."

ANOTHER GRATEFUL FAMILY.

Mr. Miller Considers Paine's Celery Compound a National Blessing.

There is no spring remedy equal to Paine's celery compound.

Sufferers from debility who find their convalesence too slow, are joyously surprised by the brisk impetus toward recovery that comes from Paine's celery compound. Its healing, nerve-restoring, blood-making, nourishing powers go so directly to the root of the trouble that the progress toward health and strength is steady and uninterrupted.

No relapses come when Paine's celery compound has once fairly begun its healthful action.

With a stronger appetite, sounder sleep, and better digestion (results that every one has experienced who has taken Paine's celery compound), the weak and sore kidneys and the tired stomach cease to trouble, and the nerves allow one to work unvexed by day and to sleep by night without disturbance. This is what physicians mean when they say that Paine's celery compound cures nervous diseases permanently.

For disordered liver, and for all blood diseases, physicians use this great formula of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D, LL. D, of Dartmouth college—Paine's celery compound. It has lifted thousands from beds of sickness. It does what nothing else ever did for the sleepless, the dyspeptic, and the despondent—it cures them once and for all.

Here is a testimonial from Mr. E. A. Miller, of Columbus, O., accompanying the photograph of his family.

"For two years past I have been a constant sufferer with severe nervous headaches, oft-times being compelled to go to bed, when my business necessitated my personal attention. Last week my physician recommended Paine's celery compound. I have taken now four bottles, and have not suffered with headache since. This government, in my mind, should pay the discoverer of Paine's celery compound a sum of money sufficient to keep him and all his relatives in luxury during their natural life."

Mr. Miller is the son of Dr. J. D. Miller. His wife is the granddaughter of the late Gov. Lucas, of Ohio. Mr. Miller's praise of Paine's celery compound is equaled by that of thousands of others who owe their health and strength to this greatest of all remedies.

POLITICAL POT-POURRI.

Condensed Mention Of What People Are Saying And What Parties Are Doing.

Bird's Eye View of Events as Pictured by the Press—Expressions of Opinion by Some People Who Know—And Some Who Think They Know.

The News and Observer says:

Chairman A. E. Holton, of the State Republican Executive Committee, passed through yesterday afternoon, returning to Winston from a trip through the First, Second and Third Congressional districts and said. "The Populists almost to a man will stand by Butler in his position regarding fusion. A few will come to the Republicans in spite of the action of the Populist committee."

[The CAUCASIAN would be glad to print the names of these few.]

There was a look of supreme satisfaction, says the Washington Post, on the face of Senator Dubois yesterday when Senator Gallinger presented a resolution adopted by the Boot and Shoemakers' Union, of Manchester, N. H., in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, because such action would relieve the monetary stringency and bring prosperity.

"When an appeal for the free coinage of silver comes out of New England," says Senator Dubois, "the cause is growing."

Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, was asked what the Southern States would do if a goldbug were nominated at Chicago.

"Perhaps," replied Mr. Terry, "I can better answer your question by relating the situation in my own State: We have two Democratic candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination. One of these gentlemen announced recently that if Rothschild wrote the platform and the devil was the nominee he would support the ticket. The other said that he would bolt if a gold man should be nominated. The man who threatened to bolt has been making tremendous strides ever since his threat was uttered. I think that tells the story so far as Arkansas is concerned. I can't speak for the other Southern States, but I shall assume that the circumstances are identical everywhere in our country."

Senator Vest, of Missouri, has made this declaration in the Senate:

"I am a delegate to the Chicago convention against my will, sent there by my people in the discharge of my duty, and as a public function, because I believe it to be a duty and not because I desired to go. I have stated, under much criticism in Missouri, that I was a Democrat under all conditions; that I intended to abide by the action of my party; that I was too old to hunt for a new political home; that I should die as I have lived in the party of Jefferson, devoted to his teachings and principles. But I serve notice now that if this convention at Chicago is to be made up of Federal office holders, brought there to overawe and override the wishes of the honest majority of the Democratic party throughout the United States, it is no Democratic convention with me. I shall abide the will of the majority of my party honestly assembled and honestly expressed. I make no threat, but I want no misunderstanding. The Democratic party is a party of honest expression and not of Federal patronage."

Two Heavy Failures.

McIver Bros. the largest merchants at Sanford, have failed for $50,000. The firm was considered the strongest in Moore county. A. F. Sewell, of Jonesboro, is trustee.

James W. Peay, one of Reidsville's oldest hardware firms, has assigned with assets and liabilities unknown.

Five copies of THE CAUCASIAN three months for $1,00

MCKINLEY'S POSITION ON SILVER.

This Declaration Was Printed Last Spring and Denied.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 5.—The Times-Herald prints this conclusive statement as to Major McKinley's position on free coinage:

"A year ago in Thomasville, Ga., Major McKinley, when offered the delegates of the three Southern States if he would declare for free silver, said in the presence of the editor of this journal:

"'If the Republican platform declares for free coinage, I will not be a candidate. I would not run on a free coinage platform.'"

The editor of the Times-Herald, it will be remembered, is H. H. Kohlsaat, one of Mr. McKinley's most intimate friends, and who, next to Mark Hanna, is generally understood to be most competent to speak for the Ohio statesman.

AFTER THE TOBACCO TRUST.

President and Directors of American Tobacco Company Indicted.

New York, May 7.—The grand jury has found indictments against Jas. B. Duke and nine directors of the American Tobacco Company, charging them with "conducting a monopoly in the paper cigarette trade."

The directors of the American Tobacco Company indicted with President James B. Duke were; Wm. Butler, Wm. A. Marburg, Louis Ginter, George Arters, Geo. W. Gail, Benj. N. Duke, Geo. W. Watts, Josiah Browne and Chas. G. Emery.

The defendants were indicted under secton 168 of the Penal Code, which applied to conspiracy in that they committed acts to injure trade and commerce; also that they conspired to monopolize the paper cigarette trade. The complainants are the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company, manufacturers of the Admiral cigarette, and the defendants have been notified to appear and plead in part at general sessions to-morrow.

THE END NOW IN SIGHT

Congress Will Adjourn During First Week in June.

Washington Post.]

With a burst of applause the House yesterday listened to the reading of a resolution, reported from the Ways and Means Committee, authorizing the adjournment of Congress on the 18th instant, and then agreed to the proposition without a division.

This does not mean, however, that Congress will adjourn on that date. It is simply a move in the direction of closing the session, and gives the Senate something to work upon. The general consensus of opinion is that adjournment will come on the 1st of June or during the first week in June. This is the opinion of Senators Gorman and Sherman, both of whom are in a position to adequately gauge the future.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

One Honest Man.

DEAR EDITOR: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Lack of Confidence, etc. I have no scheme to extort money from any one whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all. Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 805, Delray, Mich. [ap96ly

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20-inch Japanese Kaiki Silks, 25 cents per yard.
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In printed Wraps, Dresden Persian and Floral effects.
38-inch All Wool Cashmeres—Black and all colors, 25 cents per yard—worth 40 cents.

MR. CLEVELAND'S MILLIONS.

Where and How Did He Get Them? Investigation Recommended.

New York Press.]

The country would like for congress to make an unequivocal investigation into the means by which Mr. Cleveland, during his two presidential terms, has become a multi-millionaire. Mr. Cleveland is the first man to acquire a fortune while president. He is not a man above investigation any more than William M. Tweed, Oakey Hall or Peter B. Sweeny. As sheriff of Erie county and as mayor of Buffalo he was known as having "an itching palm." An exhibit printed in the New York Tribune of that period showed that he could charge per diem for mere days of "personal extra work," apart from his deputies, in one year than the calendar counted in two.

In President Grant's term it became known that Grant was surrounded by a coterie of men who were scheming to make money out of him. It was charged that Gou'd and Fisk had made use of Corbin, Grant's brother-in-law, to get an order stopping the ordinary treasury sale of gold, under pretense that a rise in the premium on gold would increase exports, and as a consequence gold had been sent up to 165 and somebody had made money. This was thought a sufficient cause for a searching investigation by congress. What was sauce for Grant should surely be sauce for Cleveland.

It is charged that $9,000,000 of needless and excessive profit was recently made by two New York brokerage and banking firms through a national loan which was secretly effected by contract drawn, not by the Attorney General, but by Mr. Cleveland's private law firm The people have a right to know more about the reason why the transaction went through this irregular way. The broker, Benediet, who by common report has stood between Cleveland and all his relations of business and pleasure from New York city to Buzzard's Bay, is also said to have returned on a large fortune

The Next Governor of Alabama.

The Herald.]

The Populist State convention of Alabama met at Montgomery Monday with more than 600 delegates. The press dispatches to the daily papers say it was a most orderly and enthusiastic convention, much larger than was expected. Congressman Goodwin, a middle of the road Populist was nominated for governor. He swears he will be seated if elected.

A man named Keickhofer, who has been disbursing officer for the Department of State at Washington is said to be $139,000 short in his accounts.

A Great Chance to Make Money,

I want to tell you of my wonderful success. Being a poor girl and needing money badly, I tried the Dish Washer business and have cleared $200 every month. It is more money than I ever had before and I can't help telling you about it, for I believe any person can do as well as I have if they only try. Dish Washers sell on sight; every lady wants one. The Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo., will give you all necessary instructions, so you can begin work at once. The Dish Washer does splendid work; you can wash and dry the dishes in two or three minutes without putting your hands in the water at all. Try this business and let us know how you succeed.

ELIZABETH C.

Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Hot Springs, owned by the United States Government and under its direct supervision, is the World's Sanitarium. Write to A. A. Gallalar, Southern Passenger Agent, Iron Mountain Route No. 103 Read House, Chattanooga, Tenn, and you will receive by return mail free of charge an elegant Illustrated book giving full particulars, cost of living, benefits to be derived, etc, etc.

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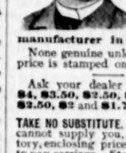

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The great fertilizing pea for lands. Covers the surface of the lands quicker than any pea known. Great stock pea, and for planting in corn—sow in the hill—are sufficient to cover the land. Should be planted in May or the 1st of June, and will bear and grow until frost.

Try them and you will not plant any other kind. Address,

ISAAC A. SUGG, or
F. M. WHICHARD,
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For Sale at Gelding Price.

A large Hambletonian Stallion; kind to work and a fast trotter. Breeds excellent colts. Has three crosses to old Hambletonian, is nine years old, very handsome and warranted absolutely sound.

G. D. AUSTIN,
West Raleigh, N. C.

The Sixth Annual Re-Union of the United Confederate Veterans Will be Held in Richmond, Va., June 30th—July 1st and 2d, 1896.

For this occasion the Southern Railway Company will sell round-trip tickets to Richmond, Va., and return at the extremely low rate of one cent per mile traveled.

The following rates will be effective from points indicated:

Asheboro, N C,	$4 65	Brandy, Va,	$2 10
Asheville, N C,	7 60	Burkeville, Va,	1 05
Burlington, N C,	3 80	Calverton, Va,	2 45
Chapel Hill, N C,	3 80	Charlotte, N C,	5 65
Chase City, Va,	1 80	Chatham, Va,	3 15
Clarksville, Va,	2 10	Concord, N C,	5 20
Durham, N C,	3 20	Gastonia, N C,	6 10
Goldsboro, N C,	3 75	Greensboro, N C,	3 80
Henderson, N C,	2 85	Henderrsville,

Letters from the People

[Continued from 1st page.

If a Populist supports a Republican, he supports a goldbug candidate for any office. We are indirectly endorsing the policy of the goldbugs. The people are in favor of co-operation with all political parties upon principle, and that principle would be the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

D. C. DOWNING.

Rowan County is "For Middle of the Road."

For The Caucasian.]

MANNING, N. C., May 5, '96.—As to fusion in this county (ROWAN), we don't want anything of the kind. We are for free silver straightout, and will stand for that principle fair and square, and will get plenty of help from both old parties that will come to us and we will come out victorious. We want no fusion. All in this county want a straight Populist ticket for 1896, from the bottom to top and pledged for free silver at 16 to 1. We are for principle and not party. Keep fusion is our motto. Keep "in the middle of the road."

Long life to Butler, Kitchin, Shuford, and hurrah for THE CAUCASIAN.

ED. SIFFORD.

The Position Endorsed.

For The Caucasian.]

STEWART, N. C., May 8, '96.—There is not a Populist in this section but what endorses the position of the State executive committee as to co-operation, and there are not a few of them.

D. A. PATTERSON.

Fusion With Either Old Party Means Fusion With Goldbugs.

For the Caucasian.]

LOWE, N. C., May 4, '96.—We, the Populists of this section, heartily endorse the action of our State committee. We mean to "stay in the middle of the road," and fuse with no party except on principle. If we fuse with one party the other party will not help us. If we keep straight they will come to us. If we fuse with any old party, it will be fusion with goldbugs.

G. DAVIS.

Let Us Stick Squarely To Our Purposs.

For The Caucasian.]

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., May 8.—I have always voted the Republican ticket until the People's Party was formed when I joined it, believing that neither of the old parties would befriend the common industrial classes.

I stand just that way to-day. If I had thought the Democratic party would right our wrongs, I would have gone to that party at once.

I have just read where our Populist Senators and Congressmen have declared for a straight fight for our principles, and I want to say that I endorse their course.

We Republicans and Democrats left the old parties to get justice for the people. Let us stick squarely to it. Yours truly,

H. HODGE.

Approve The Action.

For The Caucasian.]

MILLER, Iredell County May 9.—We approve of the action of the State committee and the manly course of THE CAUCASIAN. We have principles to maintain and let's show to the world that we intend to maintain them.

Butler is representing the people and will live in the hearts of the people when his defamers are only remembered as Benedict Arnolds.

D. A. BARKLEY.

Will Support No Goldbug.

For the Caucasian.]

ASTON, Buncombe County, May 8.—The Pops of this county will stand by Senator Butler and will not support any man for office that votes for a goldbug President. The People cannot be fooled any longer. We are gaining ground every day. Both Democrats and Republicans are coming to us. We only have to remain firm on the Butler terms and we will win a great victory.

T. J. CANDLER.

A Stand For Principle Stupefies The Goldbugs.

For The Caucasian.]

KADAR, N. C., May 9.—The Populists of this neighborhood are with Senator Butler on his policy of co-operation, and the Dems are almost struck dumb by the decision of our committee. It was an unexpected bomb exploded in the ranks of both old parties and has badly demoralized both. They plainly see that the Populists are for principle and that is what they fear more than everything else. Both the office gangs have had no principle but to get office so long, that it scares them almost out of their senses for the Pops to come out and stand solid for principle instead of office. That puts altogether a different face on the political outlook and makes them feel that their days are numbered. This free silver goldbug element in the Demo-Cleveland gang is nothing more or less than a junto to fool the people and try to keep their party together to vote for a goldbug for President. Four years ago these same partybugs that are claiming to be such good friends of silver now, were international or Cleveland silverites, and are the same yet. I have just the same faith in one as the other. Both sides are goldbugs or partybugs or "straddlebugs," one or the other, and all mean one thing. That is Cleveland goldbugism. It is well known by every intelligent man, woman, boy and girl in the United States that the Peoples Party is the only true silver party and if silver is ever remonetized it will have to come through the Peoples Party. Why? Because both or all other parties are hopelessly divided or pretend to be; so they cannot or will not pass any law in favor of silver. The Peoples Party is a unit on silver from Maine to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. That is why it must come through the Peoples Party if at all. Then we say to all of all parties who are in favor of silver and other reforms come out of them goldbug klans. Join the true silver party.

K. J. POWELL.

People Want Straight Goods.

For the Caucasian.]

RIALTO, N. C., May 6.—You know that I can not do without THE CAUCASIAN. Can't afford to lose one copy. It is the paper for the masses. I endorse the action of our committee. The people want straight goods. Keep "in the middle of the road," and Chatham will give 2,000 majority.

J. W. ATWATER.

A Non-Subscriber Endorses Us.

For the Caucasian.]

I am not a subscriber to your paper but I read same every week and I heartily endorse the move your leader has taken in regard to fusion. You are right, and the majority of the people of North Carolina will uphold you in your grand move.

A. W. PARKER.

A Remarkable Cow.

A farmer in Salem Chapel township, Forsyth county, N. C., recently sold a remarkable cow to a Winston butcher. He says that she was 22 years old and gave milk for 19 years. She gave birth to nine calves, which he sold for $135. For 19 years she gave an average of two gallons of milk per day, making a total of 13,860 gallons. This farmer says that had he sold the milk for 20 cents per gallon, he would have received $2,774. This, added to the sale of the cow and calves, would make a grand total of $2,926 realized from one cow. The farmer also says that the Winston people ate the beef from the old cow and thought it was veal.

WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS?

Read the Parallel Below—Let What Is Said by Men Who Have Made History be Noted—Let what is being Said by Goldbug and the Money Power be Considered—It is Time to Awake! None but Fools will Close Their Ears and Eyes to Facts—Let the Independent Spirit of 1776 Crush the Accursed Assassins of Liberty.

Now and then some contemptible hireling of plutocracy, or some pitiful and detestable gander-headed, party-blinded fool limbers up his parrot-like tongue, and screeches "anarchist" at the honest people of the country who are trying to restore and maintain "a government of the people by the people for the people." Of course the honest men of the United States now know that none but an incorrigible fool or an irredeemable scoundrel is ever guilty of such screeching, and argument to prove it would be superfluous.

It is sometimes interesting, however, to note comparisons, and below we present a few of many that might be offered. On the one hand there are expressions in the nature of prophecy. On the other there are evidences of fulfillment—all going to show that the present course of government is leading to desperation and ruin. Shall there be a change? It is for the people to say.

Who are the anarchists quoted below? Read the fearfully significant parallel and let us have your opinion.

I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the government and the people, to whom it properly belongs.—Thos. Jefferson.

"You can fool part of the people all the time; you can fool all of the people part of the time, but you can never fool all of the people all the time."—Abraham Lincoln.

The power that controls the issue and volume of the currency is absolute dictator of the business and finance of the country.—Jas. A. Garfield.

There never has been devised by man a plan more specious by which labor could be robbed of the fruits of toil, than the banking system. The people not only take bank paper as money, paying interest on it at enormous rates, but when the banks suspend the people lose the discount, while the bankers gain it. The people wonder why financial panics occur so frequently.—Daniel Webster.

Place the money power in the hands of a combination of a few individuals and they, by expanding or contracting the currency, may raise or sink prices at pleasure, and by purchasing when at the greatest depression, and selling when at the greatest elevation, may command the whole property and industry of the community. The banking system concentrates and places this power in the hands of those who control it. Never was an engine invented better calculated to place the destinies of the many in the hands of the few.—John C. Calhoun.

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudice of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of the country than ever before, even in the midst of war."—Abraham Lincoln.

"Monarchy is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the powers of the people. I would be scarcely justified were I to omit exercising a warning voice against returning to despotism. It is the effort to place capital above labor in the structure of the government. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they now possess and when surrendered, their power will be lost."—Abraham Lincoln.

Any person holding any office or any stock in any institution in the nature of a bank for issuing or discounting bills or notes payable to bearer or order, cannot be a member of the House whilst he holds such office or stock.—Resolution of Third Congress, Dec. 23, 1793.

The cause of our depression is money famine, and nothing else.—John.

Liberty cannot long endure in any country where the tendency is to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few.—Daniel Webster.

The present system of finance robs labor, gorges capital, makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and turns a republic into an aristocracy of capital.—Wendell Phillips, in 1870.

I know that the bondholders and monopolists of this country are seeking to destroy all the industries of this people in their greed to enhance the value of their gold. I know that the act of 1873 did more than all else to accomplish that result, and the demonetization act of the revised statutes was an illegal and unconstitutional consummation of the fraud. I want to restore that money to where it was before, and thus aid in preventing the consummation of their designs.—Senator Beck.

If a government contracted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid, it is the most heinous crime that a government could commit against the people.—Abraham Lincoln.

My friends, unless our children have more patience and courage than saved this country from slavery, republican institutions will go down before moneyed corporations. Rich men die, but banks and corporations are immortal. They are never afflicted with disease. In the long run they are bound to win with legislatures.—Wendell Phillips.

The time is near when they (the banks) will feel compeled to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is now furnished by which, in any emergency, the financial corporations of the East can act together on a single day's notice with such power that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision.—New York Tribune.

"If the workingmen had no vote they might be made more amenable to the hard times."—Indianapolis News (dem).

"The capitalists have bought and are buying largely the associated press, and are controlling the avenues of intelligence."—William Windon (rep.).

If it is possible to inaugurate a greater system of robbery of the people's money [than the State banks], that system has been inaugurated in the present system of national banks. The money lost by the people under the old system of State banks is a mere bagatelle when compared to that which has been and will be taken from them under the present system of national banks.—Jas. G. Blaine.

My agency in procuring the passage of the National Bank Act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that effects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have never seen in this country.—Salmon P. Chase.

We need a stronger government. The wealth of the country demands protection. Its rights are as sacred as the rights of the paupers who are continually prattling of the encroachments of capital. Without blood, and rivers of it, there will be no political change of administration. To avert fearful bloodshed a strong central government should be established as soon as possible.—Senator Sharon (dem.).

The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be so much better off than the European laborer. Men must be contented to work for less wages. In this way the workingman will be nearer to that station of life to which it has pleased God to call him.—New York World.

HOW IS IT NOW?

"The best meal to give a tramp is a leaden one."—New York Herald (Ind.).

"The old English system of imprisonment for debt would be preferable to our present bankrupt law."—Chicago Times (dem.).

"Hand grenades should be thrown among those who are striving to obtain higher wages, as by such treatment they would be taught a valuable lesson.—Chicago Times (dem.).

I say, come on with your schemes of confiscation, and graduated income taxes, and irredeemable currency under universal sufferage, and, to you who are sufficiently frank proclaiming the doctrine of the ringleaders then under military necessity, and even here in the United States, we must get rid of universal sufferage, and we shall. Rather than allow these things, we will have one of the fiercest civil wars.—Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston; hired church tool of monopoly and plutocracy.

"There seems to be but one remedy and it must come—a change of ownership of land owners on one hand and of tenant farmers on the other something similar to what has existed in the old countries of Europe."—New York Times (Ind.)

Is not a dollar a day enough to buy bread? Water costs nothing, and a man who cannot live on bread is not fit to live. A family may live, laugh, love and be happy that eats bread in the morning with good water, and water and good bread at noon, and water and bread at night.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; $10,000 preacher.

Your Physical Condition

Needs attention at this time. If you are tired, weak and nervous, it is clear that your blood is impure, and without doubt there has been too much over-work or strain on brain and body. The course of treatment for such a condition is plain and simple. The blood must first be purified so that the nervous system, and in fact all the organs will be fed upon pure blood. Intelligent people without number have testified that the best blood purifier, nerve tonic and strength imparting medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Nervousness, loss of sleep and general debility all vanish when Hood's Sarsaparilla is persistently taken; in a word, health and happiness follow after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Five copies of THE CAUCASIAN three months for $1,00

SILVER AND DEMOCRACY.

The Goldbug Democrats Ahead In The Race Up To Date.

Charlotte Observer.]

The Atlanta Journal figures the cause of sound money as still ahead in the Democratic party, the Democratic State conventions which have acted up to date having adopted platforms as follows:

AGAINST FREE SILVER.	
Pennsylvania	64
Massachusetts	30
Michigan	28
Nebraska	16
Rhode Island	8
Total vote in the convention	146
FOR FREE SILVER.	
Missouri	34
Alabama	22
Mississippi	18
Oregon	8
Colorado	8
Washington	8
Total	98
Majority for sound money	48

These figures put the cause of sound money 48 votes ahead, so far as Democratic conventions have been held. It is yet too early to form an accurate estimate, for the bulk of the conventions are yet to meet and adopt platforms, but the advocates of stable currency have made a good start, and ought to be greatly encouraged.

Good News From Oregon—A People's Party Victory Assured.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, in the last issue of "The Representative," says:

"Gen. Weaver tells us that there is every reason to believe that the Populists will carry Oregon at the election on the first Monday of June next. He will be assisted in the canvass by J. H. Davis, of Texas, ("Cyclone Davis"), J. R. Sovereign, Master Workman of the K. of L.; W. Whitehead, of New Jersey, late National Lecturer of the Grange; Colonel McDowell, of Tennessee, and Thomas V. Cator, of California; besides a host of local talent. Gen. Weaver was in Oregon recently. He says the Republican party is torn to pieces upon the silver question. The old party press has suppressed all information upon the subject; but the struggle between the two factions of Republicans has amounted almost to a state of war. At the primaries in Portland pistols were drawn, men were knocked down by the score, the police appeared with leveled guns. The goldbugs carried the day; then the fight was transferred to the county convention, intensified tenfold. Each side put up a candidate for chairman; the crowd surged onto the platform, both prospective chairmen were knocked down and kicked; the most prominent men in the party were piled up like cord-wood, and the body of the hall was Bedlam-let-loose.

It is, of course, impossible that an organization thus torn to pieces can defeat the united Populists. Hence victory is certain for the People's Party. The cry is "union." The free silver Democrats and the free silver Republicans are uniting with our people.

This is good news, and means that we will carry Oregon in June, and stand a good chance to sweep the country in November.

The Monument to Vance.

Baltimore Sun.]

The movement to erect a monument to the late Senator Vance, of North Carolina, ought to commend itself to the sympathy and generous aid not only of the people of his own State, but of those of all sections of the country who remember with admiration the brilliant intellectual gifts and the brave and sterling moral qualities for which the great North Carolinian was so eminently distinguished. It is something of a reflection upon the patriotism and appreciation of his countrymen that such a memorial should still be lacking. In many respects Senator Vance deserves to rank with the foremost men in our public history. His delightful and perennial flow of humor, which captivated even his political enemies, measurably concealed from the popular view the greater traits and talents that he posessed in so large a degree. He was not merely an accomplished orator, but a statesman in the best sense of the word. He had a peculiar endowment of sagacity and far-sightedness, and combined rare executive ability with broad political wisdom. He was a typical American, and his straightforward, homely, unpretentious character was democratic to the core and brought him into sympathetic touch with the people and made him the fearless and earnest champion of their rights and interests. It was his love of justice and fair play, as well as his genuine admiration of Hebrew greatness, that inspired his striking and eloquent lecture on "The Scattered Nation," a lecture which he delivered in many parts of the United States and which had a powerful influence in dissipating the strong and unworthy prejudices against the historic and heroic Hebrew race. While all admirers of simple and unadulterated democracy and of true Americanism should be eager to pay their tribute of respect to his memory, the "Scattered Nation," whose ancient glories he so vividly described, and whose present right to equal consideration and respect he so earnestly maintained, owe him an especial debt of gratitude, which they will, no doubt, be glad to have an opportunity to acknowledge. Baltimore's contributions to this object should be generous and prompt and such as will give creditable expression to the public estimate of the intellectual and moral worth of Senator Vance.

Decided Against Mrs Vance.

The Supreme court last week handed down its opinion in the suit for dower of Mrs. Florence S. Vance vs. Chas. N. Vance and others, heirs of Senator Z. B. Vance. The suit was heard at the January term of Mecklenburg court. The lower court decided that Mrs. Vance was not entitled to take the house and lot in Charlotte as part of her dower, and from this she appealed. The court also decided that Mrs. Vance was entitled to dower in the Bee Tree farm in Buncombe, and from this the defendants appealed.

The Asheville Citizen says that the Supreme court decided both points in favor of the defendants, holding that Mrs. Vance was not entitled as a matter of law to have the Charlotte property included in her dower, and not entitled to have the Bee Tree farm considered in allotting her dower.

How Fishes Weigh

Monroe Journal.]

Two negroes went fishing, (Smith said) and one of them hooked a good size fish which was very troublesome to get out. Before the fish was landed the fisherman sung out to his companion, "golly, Sam, how much you recon' dat fish weigh?" Sam quickly replied "if you ketch him he weigh two pounds, but if he gets 'way he shore weigh twenty."

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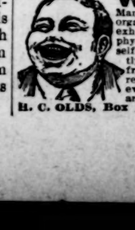

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